THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1932—VOL. XXV, NO. 27

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

U. S. Foreign Problems Rest

Japan's Diet Gets War Budget

Roosevelt Backs Broad Parley

'Electric Dollar' Is Proposed

Empire Applauds King George

California Lights Big Tree

WASHINGTON sees a lull in American foreign problems for two months while President-Elect Roosevelt gives them intensive study. After March 4 these matters are scheduled to follow each other in swift review. The war debts promise no changes until they are entirely in the new Administration's hands. Secretary of State Stimson has agreed that a later payment of the French Dec. 15 installment will be regarded as retroactive. Delegates sailing for Geneva to help prepare for the world economic conference have Mr. Roosevelt's views as well as Mr. Hoover's. Viscount Ishii and Geneva Delegate Matsuoka plan to visit the President-Elect as he studies the Far East question. President Hoover fishes off Florida with a free thought —Nothing is going to the bowwows in Washington.

¶ Emperor Hirohito opens the Japanese Diet and announces that the budget will come up for discussion. The debate is fraught with difficulties for both the military and non-military parties, as the major budget items concern the campaign in Manchuria. The Diet session may have its bearing upon the projected Japanese invasion of Jehol Province, which has not progressed as anticipated. Tokyo can offer the Diet news from Geneva that is negatively cheering—Japan has won no outright victory, but more welcome delay.

¶ President-Elect Roosevelt is understood to favor removing all restrictions from questions discussed by the United States at the world economic conference. Such is the impression conveyed by Norman H. Davis, who visits Governor Roosevelt after reporting on his Geneva mission to President Hoover. Mr. Davis tells the President-Elect arms reduction is absolutely essential to trade recovery. He points to the now agreed-upon limiting of mobile guns to six-inch caliber as assuring security to nations—With such a limitation in 1914 there would have been no fall of Liege, no march on Paris.

¶ The United States is urged to adopt an "electric dollar," based on units of electrical energy, as an optional standard of value with gold. This "Edison dollar," laid before the Econometric Society at Atlantic City by Dr. John Pease Norton, would be the equivalent of 40 kilowatt hours. The Federal Treasury would issue Edison dollars through the light and power companies just as bank notes are now issued through banks. The new currency would not fluctuate and is seen as having certain advantages —It might be easier to get and more certain to circulate.

¶ King George's Christmas radio message to the British Empire is warmly received. The three-minute talk "from my home and my heart" brings back quick response from far corners of the world. No King has ever before spoken so familiarly to so many of his subjects, and his subjects react humanly—They like it a lot.

¶ Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, gives approval to the data, if not the conclusions, of the technocrats. In his annual report he refers to the research work of the group of engineers who "urge the desirability of an entirely new system of control which they term technocracy," and declares that, without accepting the inferences of these engineers, their findings on the efficiency of modern methods of production will have to be taken into account. A great major problem appears to include the others —Why poverty in the midst of plenty?

¶ Congressman LaGuardia of New York moves to put capital, like labor, on a five-day week. He introduces in the House a resolution calling for a reduction of 29 per cent in the present interest rates on all government obligations. Mr. LaGuardia sees foreclosures taking thousands of farms and homes every day because the owners cannot meet the interest charges. So he would put capital on a five-day week. But capital might do as labor is doing—It might demand, on shortened work, a full week's pay.

¶ California sees the Nation's Christmas Tree Association gather for the usual celebration at the foot of the General Grant sequoia gigantea. Messages are read from President Hoover and President-Elect Roosevelt. This mighty tree is 265 feet in height and 40 feet in diameter. If it is regarded as an old tree now, it was in its prime when the Babe was born in Bethlehem. Probably it can remember when Moses led the children of Israel out of bondage in Egypt—But it could have been only a century-old sapling in those unrecent days.

Technocracy, Dr. Butler Says, Grips Fundamental Problem

Annual Report Calls on Columbia to Attack Lack of Harmony Between Production and Distribution on Technical Basis

What is a Technocrat? Technocracy? What is it? What does it mean? What does it portend, if anything? Does it mark a new social and economic study or an era? That is what people are asking, and that is what, in a sense, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has set out to discover. This is the fourth of a series of articles along these lines.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A call to Columbia University to take a leading part in solving problems which have arisen out of discrepancies between the technique of production and that of exchange was sounded in the regular annual report of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president, to the trustees of that institution, made public yesterday.

Dr. Butler devoted several pages of his report to a discussion of current social and economic problems "whose solution affects the happiness and satisfaction of the whole world."

Chief among these problems which have been pushed into "unexampled prominence" in the past few years is that of adjusting demand with supply through the ordinary medium of prices, Dr. Butler holds.

"This is itself a technical problem," he adds, "since on the one hand all the elements of productive efficiency are present and anxious to coöperate, while, on the other hand, the human need for the products of this coöperative efficiency is imperative and universal."

This lack of harmony between production and distribution, according to Dr. Butler, raised a question of "the adequacy of the existing price and credit system to serve the needs of the twentieth century community under the conditions which modern technological methods and their application to modern industry have created."

"This may truly be said to be the fundamental question before the world today," it continues. "Columbia University, with its high prestige and its great and many-sided company of scholars, should be put in position to attack it without a moment's unnecessary delay. Material things can wait; men cannot, and sometimes will not."

Referring to the research work of a group of engineers who "urge the desirability of an entirely new system of control which they term Technocracy," the report declares that, without accepting their inferences,

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SOUTH AFRICA KEEPS TO GOLD; BANS EXPORT

Premier Acts to Prevent Flight of Currency to Other Countries

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, Dec. 27 (AP)—Premier Hertzog's cabinet decided today to adhere to the gold standard but to prohibit the export of gold from the South African Union. The decisions were made at a special cabinet meeting.

Faced with increasing popularity of the Labor Party and the intention of Mr. Tielman Roos to form a new Coalition Party, the Government is regarded as in a precarious position, and it is not yet known whether it will go to the country in another general election.

To meet the situation arising from unlimited sale of currency across the exchange in the past few days, which according to reliable figures has resulted in the flight of more than £1,000,000, the cabinet decided to take power under an emergency act to withdraw sovereigns from circulation and prevent the export of hoarded gold.

The Premier, undeviating in his support of the gold standard, said its abandonment would depreciate gold to its pure commodity value and thereby benefit the mines at the expense of the rest of the country.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Americans at the end of 1929 had investments of approximately $40,000,000 in the Union of South Africa and this amount is believed to have been increased in the last three years.

The Department of Commerce in disclosing the figures yesterday said that, except for this investment, Americans did not hold any commercial obligations of the Union of South Africa and that the country had not sold any of its own securities in the United States. In 1931 the United States exported $28,305,910 worth of goods to the Union of South Africa and imported $4,403,952 worth.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Bankers in Wall Street said today that the action of South Africa in placing a ban on gold shipments from that country would not have any material direct influence on this country, as the Union is tied closely to England in a financial way.

Oven of Revere's Time Still in Use

In the shadow of Boston's Old North Church, where lanterns were hung to signal Paul Revere prior to his famous midnight ride, and not far from the home of that patriot, is a bakeshop, containing what is said to be the oldest oven in the United States. The bakery was established in 1773 at what is now 97 Salem Street. In those days that section was the center of aristocratic Boston.

A typical colonial oven was built in the ground, walled up with brick, adjacent to a semi-basement, which now comprises the salesroom of a bakery. The cooking surface is about on a level with the ground, and measures about 12 by 10 feet. A coke fire in one corner provides ample heat to bake bread, pastry and cakes.

Mr. Bernard Wasserman of Mattapan has owned the shop for about 18 years and says that the oven is in its original condition, nothing having been done to it through the generations except to keep it in repair.

The advance of progress has altered the outside appearance of the building and the entire neighborhood. Once a small structure by itself, the bakery is now surrounded by large brick blocks, housing scores of tenements, the inhabitants of which patronize the bakeshop, even as Paul Revere, Benjamin Franklin and other notable patriots did in pre-Revolutionary days.

DEMOCRATS SEE NO ESCAPE FROM SPECIAL SESSION

House to Push Roosevelt Program to Put Onus on Republicans

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — Renewal of Democratic hopes for avoidance of an extra session of Congress flickered out today in the face of the legislative situation almost as soon as they had developed.

There remains as little possibility as ever of giving President-Elect Roosevelt the desired respite from Congress after his inauguration as ever. But a newly developed Democratic strategy intends to place responsibility full on the shoulders of the Republicans.

House leadership has suddenly been galvanized into action. Instead of assuming that Governor Roosevelt's four-point program was doomed to defeat and therefore making no attempts to push its passage at least through the House, they have suddenly decided to act.

Provisions for a balanced budget possibly including the sales tax, farm relief, repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and beer are to be pressed by Speaker Garner, Representative James W. Collier, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and other House leaders.

If possible, the first three will be passed by the House, as beer has already been passed. If they are then defeated in the Republican-controlled Senate or vetoed by President Hoover, the Democrats can at least say to the country that they did everything possible to secure immediate enactment of major campaign promises.

The changed attitude on the part of House leaders developed out of a conference between Speaker Garner and Mr. Collier which is understood to have been influenced by instructions from Governor Roosevelt.

Following the conference, both made it clear that every possible effort would be made in the House to secure a balanced budget and passage of the other items in the President-Elect's immediate legislative program.

Prospects for at least the balanced budget portion of the program were decidedly improved by the changed attitude on the part of the House leadership.

Until yesterday, the Democratic leadership was apathetic on this subject and disposed to consider that passage of the Collier beer bill as all the contribution they needed to make toward putting federal finances back on a stable basis. The Ways and Means Committee had tactily decided to forget about further revenue legislation.

But Governor Roosevelt's assumed influence completely reversed this situation and the committee is to commence consideration of further revenue legislation on Jan. 3 with the possibility that the sales tax will be once more brought down from the shelf of rejected taxes and dusted off with care and sympathy.

At least, in the opinion of the Democratic leaders the responsibility for the extra session will be placed on Republican shoulders if they can secure passage through the House of the measures which they conceive to be the expressed will of the country.

"I am hopeful that an extra session will not be necessary," Mr. Garner said after his conference with Mr. Collier yesterday, "but the prospects do not look bright to me."

NAVY GOODS SALE BACKED BY HOOVER

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—President Hoover has signed the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell obsolete and surplus clothing at nominal prices for distribution to the needy.

DEBT AND TRADE 'ATTACK' LOOMS AT WASHINGTON

Forces Being Marshaled to Fortify Field for Decisive Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Likelihood of a general onslaught on the various problems of American foreign relations, marked by two months of preparation, followed by a period of rapid activity and sweeping decisions, is indicated by events of the Christmas week-end. The facts constitute an important key to world history in 1933.

First, the debt situation. As a result of appeals for information from Premier Joseph Paul-Boncour of France, the Department of State indicates ability of its experts to explore the debt problem in a preliminary way, attempting to facilitate an adjustment over the French payment.

With semi-official comment in the debtor capitals showing that European powers themselves incline to the procedure favored by President-Elect Roosevelt, it now seems that discussion between experts tending to clear away underbrush and "establish the facts" will be the order of the day for two months.

Work on Trade Parley

Second, preparation for the World Economic Conference progresses steadily. It is now revealed that Dr. Edmund E. Day and Prof. John H. Williams, the two American experts who sit with the Geneva organizing committee, went to Hyde Park, N. Y., Governor Roosevelt's private estate, before coming to Washington early last week. They thus speak for both outgoing and incoming Administrations in the preparation which will begin again in Geneva on Jan. 9.

Thirdly, Mr. Norman H. Davis, who in the last year has been a Colonel House and a Dwight Morrow rolled into one, has now taken on more importance than ever as chief liaison officer between the White House and Governor Roosevelt. Fresh from the tactful, friendly talks in European capitals which resulted in rescuing the Disarmament Conference by obtaining the return of Germany, the quiet Tennessee diplomat is bringing his unrivaled store of up-to-the-minute information to the task of enlightening Governor Roosevelt and the White House alike.

Since in his person Mr. Davis constitutes a close link between incoming and outgoing Executives, the chances for continuity in foreign policy now appear overwhelming. And if Mr. Davis becomes Secretary of State, as seems likelier than ever, the steadiness of the American ship

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Greece Refuses To Extradite Samuel Insull

ATHENS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Greece refused to permit extradition of Samuel Insull today, after a short court deliberation.

The former multimillionaire utilities operator is charged with embezzlement and larceny.

The hearing commenced at 9:30 a. m. Insull asked for a translator and Mr. Pandelis Raptarkhis, a lawyer, was appointed.

Insull gave his identity and declared he had no profession, and that he agreed that the hearing be public. He named Mr. Christos Ladas and Mr. Dionysi Lazarimos, attorneys for the defense. Also present in court was Mr. Arthur Page, his British attorney.

Soon after Public Attorney Riganakos began his opening speech, Ladas interrupted, protesting against the taking of motion pictures. The president of the court issued an order prohibiting photographing.

Britain Tests Road Built on Linen Bed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST — Patching worn-out roads like torn sheets is visualized by experiments with "linen concrete" which the linen industry here is eagerly watching.

The tests are being carried out secretly by the British Ministry of Transport at Colnbrook, Middlesex.

Linen sheets are interposed between layers of concrete. They prevent the concrete forming a solid block. The top surface of the road is a kind of carpet of concrete over a linen sheet. This "carpet," being separated from the foundation, can be lifted in sections.

The present method of road repairing necessitates digging deeply and removing large masses of concrete which results in traffic congestion. It is estimated that large sums of money would be saved if roads could be repaired in small patches at a time.

NEW DELEGATE SEEKS ALASKAN HOME RULE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Dec. 27—Home rule for Alaska, at least as far as the administration of fisheries, fur and game resources is concerned, is placed first on the calendar of Delegate-Elect Anthony J. Dimond of Valdez, who succeeds Judge James Wickersham as Alaska's only representative in Congress.

Mr. Dimond, a Democrat, was swept into office with fellow members of his party at the general election. He has served in the territorial legislature, which meets in Juneau every two years. Alaska's fisheries now are regulated by Congress.

Britain's Tariff Policy Causes Whole System to Be Overhauled

Most-Favored-Nation Clause in Treaties With 42 Countries Is Crucial Point—Policy in Melting Pot

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The fate of the "most-favored-nation" clause is to a large extent bound up in the negotiations now in progress or pending between Great Britain and about 20 other countries. The purpose of these negotiations is to bring existing commercial agreements into line with Great Britain's "new protectionist" policy.

At present Great Britain is bound by most-favored-nation treaties with 42 countries. As a consequence of the new tariff policy and of the Ottawa agreements giving preferences to the British dominions, the whole of Britain's trade arrangements with foreign countries has to be overhauled. A crucial point of the discussions is the most-favored-nation clause.

Great Britain has usually been a consistent upholder of the so-called unconditional application of the most-favored-nation clause. Practically the only example of a "conditional" most-favored-nation treaty entered into by Great Britain was one signed with Liberia in 1848. Her unconditional most-favored-nation agreement with Denmark dates back to 1660 and is still in force. That giving unconditional most-favored-nation treatment to the United States was signed in 1815. Four more are over a century old.

The first British break-away from the traditional interpretation came in 1919 when imperial preferences were for the first time granted to the Dominions. This, however, was an exception permitted by the practice of many countries. Now the question is whether there is to be a further break from tradition by introducing differential treatment for countries outside the British family of nations.

Internationally speaking there would be nothing unusual in this. The United States, for instance, has 15 conditional most-favored-nation treaties and 28 unconditional. With the impending arrival of a new tariff broom at Washington in the person of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt it is being noted here with interest that all the United States unconditional agreements can be terminated between 1933 and 1940. All Britain's can disappear between 1934 and 1937.

The difference between the conditional and unconditional types of most-favored-nation treaty is that under the unconditional any tariff reductions given to a third power are automatically extended to the co-signatory, regardless of whether

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FARMERS PLAN TO SEND WHEAT DIRECT TO NEEDY

Official of North Dakota Group Urges Nation-Wide Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 27 — Free wheat, donated by producers direct to the jobless, a plan originating with the North Dakota Farmer's Holiday Association, is being urged as a national movement by Mr. Usher L. Burdick, president of the association.

Mr. Burdick has written to the heads of the National Farmers Holiday Association, the Grange, the Farmers Union and the Farm Bureau Federation urging them to use this plan as the basis for a great national "eat more wheat" movement.

"Many farmers of North Dakota would prefer to give part of this wheat, which in some sections far from the market is practically valueless, and in no section of the wheat belt is worth the cost of producing it, to the unemployed," Mr. Burdick said.

"Here at Fargo we have found a way to do this—to take the wheat direct from the farm and place it in the hands of the unemployed man who needs food for himself and his family.

"Members of the Cass County unit of the North Dakota Farmers Holiday Association are donating two bushels of wheat each, bringing it to Fargo and placing it in a central warehouse where a committee from the Unemployed Men's Club distributes it to the needy.

"Out of this has come the idea that it might well be developed into an important and far-reaching national movement which would do two things. It would bring strengthening, wholesome food to millions who are in need of it, and it would help to cut down this burdensome surplus which is held to be the great underlying cause of much of our economic distriss.

"A bushel of wheat, worth about 35 cents in Fargo, and not much more than that anywhere in the wheat belt, would sustain a big family for a week, yes, for weeks."

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THINGS PRESENT

Russia is very much in the news these days. "Revised impressions" of the country, written by our European Editorial Manager, appears on the Editorial page. You will be especially interested in his revised views regarding atheism in the country.

"We have been noticing how nicely your boys take care of their little sister when they are out playing." (Do neighbors ever say this about your little family?) The mother to whom this remark was addressed is interviewed in "Brothers and Sisters" on the Educational page.

Our readers share gardening thrills in "My Garden Hobby" on the Home and Gardens page.

"Middlebrook Safe for the Cold Snap" on the Home Forum page will bring pleasant memories.

After you put the pieces of "Guess-O-Jig No. 3" together, you still have to identify the subject. Send in your answers.

AND THINGS TO COME

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page, another adventure with the venerable Mr. Scroggins, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and the weekly Aviation column.

NEW JAPANESE DIET WILL FACE BUDGET CRISIS

Critical Problems Await Parliament as Emperor Presides at Opening

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 27—Faced with the necessity of adopting the greatest budget in the history of the Japanese Empire and with growing uncertainty regarding the eventual success of the Japanese program in Manchuria, Emperor Hirohito convened the sixty-fourth session of the Imperial Japanese Diet yesterday.

The ceremony was colorful in the extreme, with the highest figures of the Empire participating and members of the diplomatic corps, in the tribune reserved for the representatives of the treaty powers. The Emperor was met at the entrance of the parliament building by the venerable president of the House of Peers, rotund and genial Prince Iyesato Tokugawa.

After the Emperor retired, the two houses went into separate session to prepare their replies, thanking the Emperor for his courtesy and pledging unswerving loyalty. Prince Tokugawa will reply for the House of Peers, and Mr. Akita, the Speaker, for the lower House.

Diet Reconvenes Jan. 20

Following the formal opening only a little routine business will be transacted because of the approach of the New Year holiday during which sittings will be suspended. The Diet will reconvene Jan. 20, to hear the ministerial addresses, and then adopt the budget which totals 2,239,325,728 yen (the yen at par exchange is approximately 50 cents gold but recently has been at levels around 20 cents). The budget estimates were completed Nov. 25, and will not be changed. They have been defended by the minister of finance, Mr. K. Takahashi, against bitter attacks from commercial interests, which assert that the nation is faced with certain bankruptcy if national expenses are not pared down. Mr. Takahashi has explained that the Manchurian adventure has proved even costlier than expected but has pleaded "inevitable necessity," and approved demands for the Army for the largest peace-time appropriations in history.

The ministerial addresses this year will be particularly interesting as both Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito, the venerable Prime Minister, and Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, are expected to comment at length on the situation in Geneva. The address of the Minister of Finance will draw equal interest as a growing section of the commercial world has demanded measures to strengthen the yen and stabilize its exchange rate on the United States dollar. A "pegged" yen is essential to Japan's international trade in the opinion of bankers and industrialists.

Ishii Delays Trip

Meanwhile Viscount Ishii, former Ambassador to Washington, who had planned to sail to Europe Jan. 9 to exchange views with statesmen regarding the general Far Eastern situation, is postponing his departure a month or more, it is announced.

It is suspected in some quarters that the Viscount's indisposition, which has been given as the reason for the postponement, is partly diplomatic, because the Government, it is thought, believes that it is now too early to conduct the desired diplomatic pourparlers.

Although the Kwantung army is continuing vigorous operations against the bandits in Manchuria, the anticipated movement into Jehol has not yet developed.

High Rents Barred By Law in Bulgaria

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

THE Sofia Government has decided to pass a law reducing the rent of stores, offices and workshops by from 10 to 30 per cent in the chief cities of Bulgaria. The diminishing of state officials' salaries and the greatly reduced incomes of lawyers, doctors, merchants and artisans have made it impossible for these people to pay present high rents. In addition, a large number of new buildings have been put up in the last five years. Consequently there are plenty of vacant places. The scheme is part of a general attempt in Bulgaria to bring the cost of living down.

Russia Marks Vivid Contrast In Externals

Bleak by Comparison With Outside World, It Finds Youth Receptive

Russia Today and Tomorrow
Third of Six Articles

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
Who Is Now in the United States on a Lecture Tour.

Ever since the Bolshevik Revolution took place there has been an invisible but deep gulf between the Soviet Union and the outside world. One could not go into or out of Russia without feeling struck by the contrast between two different civilizations, two different conceptions of life.

The period of the Five-Year Plan has deepened these contrasts because by demanding tremendous sacrifices from the Russian people, it has made the external features of Soviet life more raw and bleak than ever.

One leaves the wholly admirable Polish border station restaurant at Stolpce—which, as an argumentative Communist companion may remind you, is not available to the masses of the Polish workers and peasants—and soon become convinced in Russia that, whatever the Revolution may have done for other arts, it has pretty effectively destroyed the gastronomic art or science, whichever it may be called. For, while Moscow has some very expensive restaurants—bills payable in foreign currency—it has not one that would rank as even passably good by western standards.

In a Seller's Market

And as one lives and travels in the Soviet Union one realizes that the much-used and much-abused American word "service" has extraordinarily little significance in Soviet daily life. One marvels at the spectacle of hotel-keepers who will do everything to shoo away prospective guests, restaurant managers who in challenging tones will demand that you produce credentials proving your right to dine in their establishments, taxicab drivers who will resort to every device to avoid picking you up as a fare.

Part of the explanation of these phenomena is to be found in the fact that in Russia, in striking contrast to the outside world at the present moment, demand is always several jumps ahead of supply; part may be attributed to the substitu-

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Five States Study Pact on Sales Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOISE, Idaho—A five-state pact on a sales-tax plan is under consideration by Idaho, Utah, Oregon, Washington and Montana.

Gov. C. Ben Ross of Idaho has begun negotiations with the governors of the other four states to meet in a conference for the purpose of agreeing upon a sales-tax plan which they may present to their respective Legislatures.

Governor Ross in coöperation with the Idaho State Chamber of Commerce, which has been conducting a study of taxation, has been considering the sales tax as a means of alleviating agricultural and other property taxes. Apportionments to the State from the counties are not coming in as usual, with the result that the State fund is so diminished that money for the operation of its government will have to be raised in another way.

Flat Tire Pays Its Way in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—One witnesses daily the taxicab driver or motor-bus official collecting the fares, but seldom doe the motor itself collect gold, thereby enabling the owner to be relieved somewhat in payment of necessary repairs.

A contractor at Kalgoorlie saw a piece of metal obtruding from one of the tires in his motorcar. In the sunlight gleams of gold responded to the beams of light. The owner's curiosity was aroused, and with some effort he gouged the object out of the rubber. It was a small nugget of gold.

Apparently some of the thoroughfares of Kalgoorlie have been repaired with gravel taken from some alluvial lead, or in his motor journeys over the goldfields the proprietor had passed through some unknown alluvial patch.

STATE WARDS STUDY DENIES WET REPORTS

Increase of Inmates in Illinois Institutions Not Due to Dry Law

STATE CALLED ON FOR MORE SERVICE

Managers Generally Report Little or No Difference in Alcoholic Cases

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—The increase in the population of state institutions, such as prisons, state hospitals, etc., which has generally taken place during the last decade, is due to other causes than prohibition, in the judgment of Mr. Rodney H. Brandon, director of the Department of Public Welfare of the State of Illinois.

In wet circles it has long been popular to attribute the well-known multiplication of inmates of state institutions to prohibition.

From his personal study of conditions in the 28 state institutions of various types over which he has supervision, Mr. Brandon has come to a different view. The population of these institutions numbered 45,384 on the first of last October.

However, to check up directly with the operating heads of these hospitals, prisons, schools, etc., Mr. Brandon recently made inquiry of them as to the effects of prohibition upon the number of those in their charge. Some of his managing officers gave their opinion that prohibition was responsible for an increase in the "alcoholic" population of their institutions. More than three times as many of the managing officers reporting proved to be of the contrary opinion, that prohibition had little or no effect. A number gave no definite answer either way.

Report Strikes Balance

Striking a balance on all the reports, Mr. Brandon found they confirmed his earlier conclusion that prohibition was not to blame for the enlarged institutional population.

"This," he commented, "rose steadily before prohibition, as well as after.

"It is my judgment of long standing that the increase in incarceration of the insane and feeble-minded people, to take two types, is not at all due to their being more of them, but rather due to increased congestion of population and the natural reaction that the public is more particular about its neighbors when the neighbors live close.

"Welfare associations have shown a disposition to unload alcoholic addicts upon the state hospitals for the insane.

"The public is also becoming educated concerning the care that the state wards receive in institutions and for this reason does not now hesitate to commit friends, relatives, etc., to state institutions."

Changes in Procedure

Dr. George A. Seeller, managing officer of the Peoria State Hospital for the Insane, with a population of 2614, who has been in the service of the State for 35 years, said in his report:

"Alcoholic commitments, as well as commitments for all other causes must be counted in the light of changing court procedure and broadening of the application of public care and relief.

"The very liberal commitment laws of Illinois contribute largely to the increase in the population of its state hospitals for the insane."

Comment on Various Groups

Other comments that prohibition had increased institutional population little or none included the following:

Chester State Hospital, population 451—"I cannot see that prohibition has affected the population of this institution in any way."

Alton State Hospital, 1451—"So far as we can determine, there doesn't seem to be any difference in the number of alcoholics admitted."

Lincoln State School and Colony, 3301—"We do not find that alcoholism has entered into the lives of feeble-minded patients to any appreciable extent."

Illinois state penitentiary, 4810—"I think prohibition has not affected to any great extent the population of this institution."

Illinois Women's prison, 86—"Prohibition has had no effect upon the population."

Prohibition Not Blamed

Illinois State Reformatory at Pontiac, 2867—"I have come to the conclusion that prohibition has not been the cause of any appreciable increase in the population of the reformatory."

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 774—"Prohibition in itself has not had any effect upon the population of this institution."

Soldiers' Widows' Home of Illinois, 114—"Prohibition has had no effect on admissions."

Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's School, 710—"We are unable to find convincing evidence that prohibition has either increased or decreased the population of this school."

Illinois School for the Deaf, 567—No effect.

Research and Educational Hospitals at Chicago, 389—No effect.

Illinois Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago, 186—"In looking through our records, we find that during the two years following the enactment of the Volstead Act, quite a number of persons were treated at this institution for eye trouble due to alcoholic indulgence. Now such cases are rare."

SHARE-THE-WORK PLAN ADOPTED BY UNITED SHOE

Chairman of Movement Says System Is Taking Serious Hold

Introduction of work-sharing plans into the plants of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Beverly, Mass., is but one indication of the way work-sharing has taken hold in the Commonwealth, according to Mr. E. N. Wrightington, chairman of the share-the-work movement in the State.

The movement is taking serious hold, and has helped take the edge off the winter's unemployment problem, he indicated. Special announcement of the action of the corporation was made, he said, because it is such a conspicuous addition to the many concerns adopting some phase of the movement. However, according to him, the list of employers distributing their work in the State is already large and the number of large organizations contemplating similar action is imposing.

The United Shoe Machinery Corporation has, Mr. Wrightington said, overcome two obstacles frequently cited in reference to introducing work-spreading plans. The necessity of maintaining prompt deliveries, particularly of made-to-order specialties and special parts, has been met by operation of nearly all departments on a full 44-hour week, but with organization of layoffs that no employee works more than 32 hours a week.

The second alleged difficulty—the theory that many jobs can be performed only by one person or one group of persons—was overcome by training other employees in specialized positions. The officials of the company declared that in a very short time and with very little real difficulty they were able to show that the difficulties of rotation were largely imaginary.

Declaring that the action of the corporation is an illustratio.. of how difficulties may be removed in effecting the work-sharing plan, Mr. Wrightington denied that the movement was envisaged as a cure for the slump. It is, he said, a temporary measure to reduce unemployment.

The beneficial effects of sharing the work are, however, greater than merely dividing existing work, he indicated. Every man put on the pay roll by the movement reduces the burden of caring for the unemployed, thus relieving the strain on municipal taxes, he declared.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917 authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Theaters

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Wilbur Theater — Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner in her monodrama, "The Empress Eugénie," and character sketches. Week beginning Dec. 26, 1932.

In "The Empress Eugénie," presented yesterday for the first time in Boston, Miss Skinner has again registered a striking dramatic success. Tracing the career of Eugénie de Montijo from the time of her engagement to Napoleon III through the splendors of the Second Empire and its downfall to the years of bereavement and retirement and the ultimate triumph of the arms of France in the World War, she projects vividly the character and the suffering of her subject. With subtle and flexible art she depicts by make-up, vocal timbre and bearing the passing of the years and the effect of events upon the countenance and the mind of the Empress.

If this dramatic sequence seems less impressive than Miss Skinner's portrayal of the "The Wives of Henry VIII," it is perhaps because the character of the Empress herself is not strongly appealing. A frivolous girl, greedy of imperial trumpery, who gratifies an ambition to become the extravagant arbiter of fashion for Europe, only to be foiled by a rebellious populace, is a romantic but not a sympathetic figure. Only in her mourning for her son, slain in Africa, does she make a universal appeal. But Miss Skinner can hardly be blamed for this, and certainly by her art she gives the Empress every aid and comfort.

Of the short sketches, "Old Embers" was new. It is one of the most successful of Miss Skinner's creations. With more restraint than she has used in her earlier sketches, the actress conveys the disillusionment of a woman meeting a former lover who has been abroad for seven years.

Miss Skinner deserves praise for her assiduity. Not content with an achievement already distinguished, she has notably extended her repertory. Further progress may be expected with confidence. L. A. S.

"The Last Judgment"

Hollis St. Theater—Sheppard and Buchanan present "The Last Judgment," a comedy by Gennaro Curci and Eduardo Ciannelli, week beginning Dec. 26, 1932.

In a superb challenge to the fates, our playwrights have undertaken to build a play round Mr. G. Bernard Shaw and Signor Luigi Pirandello. Describing the piece as "a gay (and satirical) comedy," they dare to poke fun at the Prince of Fun-Pokers and to speak with levity of the philosophical dramas of the Italian. The extraordinary thing is, they have succeeded in making an amusing job of it. You may be in some doubt about the classification of the piece, but you can't deny it's funny. It is perhaps best described as a satirical farce.

Shaw and Pirandello are disabled in a crash of their motorcars near London, and taken to hospital for the mentally deranged. Learning that the asylum has its own dramatic society, they decide to collaborate on a comedy for these amateur actors. Since the cast describe themselves severally as Cleopatra, Eve, Helen of Troy, Menelaus and so on, it is not surprising that the Shaw-Pirandello production comes to nothing, and that the Curci-Ciannelli play concludes with Shaw delivering one of his monologues on the state of the world.

Naturally, there is much fun at the expense of Shaw's prefaces, Pirandello's quaint ideas of personality and generally with their dramatic and personal characteristics. Both rôles are well made up and acted, by Mr. Frederic Worlock and Mr. Ciannelli respectively. There is also an unfortunate introduction of a character who believes himself to be the Deity; and the humor becomes at times too coarse for the taste of some playgoers.

There are also structural faults. The first act, like so many first acts, is excellently built and has a fine curtain. The second act falls into slapstick which obscures the satire, and the third is a decrescendo. The play is based on an amusing idea, which is partly realized. L. A. S.

"Land of Smiles"

Shubert Theater — Mr. Charles Hackett in Lehár's "Land of Smiles," with Mr. William Faversham and Miss Nancy McCord. Week beginning Dec. 26, 1932.

If rafters ever ring, those of the Shubert Theater probably did so last evening when Mr. Charles Hackett received a rousing welcome home. Home, because the talented tenor got his early music training in Boston, and Worcester, which claims him for a son, is not very far away.

In fact, it was quite a one-man occasion, with Lehár in second place. That astute composer, with cunning hand always on the musical pulse of the public, has moved with the times. A quarter of a century ago, he belted the earth with the unescapable and rather cloying sentimentalities of the "Merry Widow" waltz. Today he has given us a modern, melodic operetta, finely interpretive of the atmosphere in which the plot lightly floats. It was unalloyed delight to listen to the tenor's purity of tone, framed in the fine artistry of restraint which audiences have learned to expect from Mr. Hackett.

Lisa, (Miss McCord) romantic daughter of an Austrian count, falls in love with Prince Chu Chang, China's representative at Vienna. In a dream, she follows the Prince to Peking, where she finds that the household of a Manchu ruler is rather more extended than those in Western lands. The dream melts and she returns to the gallant open arms of her Hussar lieutenant, convinced with Tennyson, that "50 years of Europe is better than a cycle of Cathay."

Frankly, the plot moves somewhat ponderously and the feeble low comedy hardly dulls the creaks. Miss McCord was pleasant to look upon and to hear. Many doubtless would have wished to see Mr. Faversham in a rôle of larger scope. Surely it would have been only due gallantry to let Miss Marion Saki, the clever petite Mi, take just one, at least, of all those curtain calls. Decidedly, it was Mr. Hackett's party.

Boston Stage Notes

No openings are scheduled in Boston theaters for next week. Miss Cornelia Otis Skinner's engagement at the Wilbur is for this week only.

"Huckleberry Finn," the next offering of the Clare Tree Major Children's Theater, will be presented Saturday morning and afternoon, Jan. 7, at Jordan Hall.

The American Theater Society will open its second series of plays at the Plymouth, Jan. 9, with John Van Druten's comedy, "There's Always Juliet."

At the Fine Arts, there will be a midnight show New Year's Eve, with an advance showing of the French film, "Le Bal," and a dance program by Miss Nina Dale and Mr. Otto Aschermann of the Hans Wiener Dance Group.

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Changes Are Made In Monitor Radiocast

STARTING Monday, Jan. 2, the daily evening radiocast of news from the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, over Stations WBZ and WBZA of Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m), and the short-wave station W1XAZ, will be heard every evening from 6:30 to 6:45 o'clock, except Saturday. The Saturday radiocast will be heard from 7:00 to 7:15 p. m.

The daily radiocast from 12:00 noon to 12:15 p. m. will continue unchanged.

Business School Men Earn $50,000

Nearly $50,000 is being paid to students of the Harvard School of Business Administration for part-time employment this year, an increase of about $25,000 over last year's figure.

One of the scholarship groups provides for placement of 140 men at work in the dining halls, where they are required to spend 45 hours each two weeks in some sort of routine work. Thirty-six of these positions were formerly filled by a group of women.

To meet present financial conditions among the student body, "service scholarships" have been developed this year. They carry an annual stipend of $150 each, for which the recipients perform various odd jobs for the maintenance department about the grounds and buildings. Arrangements were made with Boston department stores during the Christmas holidays for the employment of nearly all who desired such work.

EVENTS TONIGHT

English Folk Dance Society: Christmas holiday party, Winsor School Gymnasium, Brookline, 8:15.

Boston Chapter, Trinity College Alumnæ: Annual Christmas supper dance, Hotel Somerset, 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"The Land of Smiles," 8:30 p. m.
Wilbur—Cornelia Otis Skinner, in "The Empress Eugénie," 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Luise, Konigen von Preussen" ("Louise, Queen of Prussia"), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk, "The Brightest Prospect for 1933," by Mr. Malcom Muir, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Etruscan and Roman Art, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Harvard University: Annual meetings of Geological, Mineralogical and Paleantological Societies of America.

Repertory Theater: Presentation of "The Reluctant Dragon," 2:30, through Dec. 30.

Theaters

Wilbur—Cornelia Otis Skinner, in "Wives of Henry VIII," 8:30 p. m.
Fine Arts—"Luise, Königin von Preussen" "Louise, Queen of Prussia"), film. At 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Repertory—"The Reluctant Dragon," 10:15 a. m. and 2:15 p. m.

Exhibitions

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11, and at other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, corner of Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibition of Old Master drawings of the 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. Modern woodcuts. Exhibition of Islamic Art—Pottery, bronzes, textiles, miniatures. Also Chinese pottery from the Hoyt collection.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibitions of Teutonic art. Loan exhibition of international photography. Through Jan. 2.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Paintings and dyed hangings by Laura Lee. Through Dec. 30.

Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street—Paintings and water colors by A. Petvojian. Through Dec. 31.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings and lithographs in the private collection of Mr. Lee M. Friedman of Boston. Through Dec. 31.

Appalachian Mountain Club, 5 Joy Street—Annual exhibition of photography.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 667 Boylston Street—Paintings, drawing and prints by artists of various countries and times, including Renoir, John Hassam, Merida, Forain and others. Wood blocks in colors by Karl Knathe.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Examples of early American sailor "Scrimshaw" art. Through Dec. 31.

Grace Horne Gallery, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Oils and water colors by John Whorf. Also oils and water colors by Kathleen Guthrie.

Holman's Print Shop, 54 Park Street—Harvardania and "portraits of timely interest."

Foster Brothers Gallery, 4 Park Square—Generalized exhibition of wood blocks and etchings. Through Dec. 31.

Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street—Water-color portrait sketches by Mrs. Nathaniel Franklin Emmons. Through Dec. 31.

Arts and Letters Club, Peter Pan's Pelham Hall, Brookline—Paintings by W. Lester Stevens. Through Dec. 31.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Landscape paintings by Mrs. Hugo Munsterberg. Illustrations for Emerson's Essays, by Ronda Rheal. Through month of December. Also group show by members of the New England Society of Contemporary Art. Through Jan. 12.

Copley Art Store, 607 Boylston Street—Recent etchings by Louis Icart.

Gardenside Bookshop, Hotel Ritz-Carlton—Original engravings by John Leach, Sporting Prints and Modern Etchings. (No closing date given.)

Scherves Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature tonight; moderate to fresh easterly winds; minimum temperature tonight near 38.

Maine: Rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder in north portion Wednesday afternoon.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday; slowly rising temperature tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing easterly winds, becoming fresh to strong late tonight, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains at beginning of week, again Wednesday or Thursday, and again at end of week; moderate temperatures at beginning of week, slightly colder Tuesday, colder Thursday or Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	42	54	Montreal	28	40
Bismarck	30	36	Nantucket	38	52
Boston	35	52	New Orleans	66	66
Buffalo	32	36	New York	38	52
Calgary	18	30	Norfolk, Va.	44	62
Charleston	58	74	North Platte	14	36
Chicago	30	38	Philadelphia	38	54
Cincinnati	30	40	Phoenix, Ariz.	36	54
Denver	34	40	Pittsburgh	36	40
Eastport, Me.	30	50	Portland, Me.	28	50
Hatteras	54	62	Raleigh	42	64
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	38	40
7 p.m. Dec. 26	72		St. Paul	32	36
Helena, Mont.	26	36	Salt Lake City	28	32
Huron, S. D.	22	36	San Francisco	40	50
Jacksonville	64	78	SantaFe, N.M.	8	24
Kansas City	36	48	Seattle	46	52
Key West	74	80	Tampa	64	80
Los Angeles	50	68	Washington	38	54
Memphis	38	44	Wichita, Kan.	30	44
Miami, Fla.	72	78	Williston, N.D.	18	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Dec. 27.
B—Maximum Dec. 26.

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FIVE-DAY WEEK FOR CAPITAL IS LAGUARDIA PLAN

New York Representative Says Interest Rates Delay Recovery

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—To call attention of Congress to high interest rates which he holds are delaying economic recovery, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, has prepared a resolution providing for the placing of capital on a "five-day week."

The resolution calls for a 2% per cent reduction in interest rates on all governmental bonded indebtedness, a reduction to three per cent in the legal rate of interest for the District of Columbia and federal territories and a limit of three per cent on all reconstruction finance corporation loans. The Federal Reserve System would be permitted to rediscount loans only for banks charging three per cent or less interest and would keep its discount rate at 2½ per cent.

Mr. LaGuardia said that he based his proposed interest reduction scheme on the five-day week so "even the bankers could understand it." Setting forth a long list of difficulties confronting debtors, the New York Representative said: "There is nothing permanent or sacred about a 6 per cent or an 8 per cent rate of interest. Farm mortgages are being foreclosed by the thousands every day. This cannot continue. Home owners are being foreclosed of their little homes in every city and town in the country—all these notwithstanding the Federal Reserve System intermediary banks and the Farm Loan Banks and the Federal Home Loan Bank."

The "five-day-week" bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue new certificates in exchange for all outstanding government bonds and other certificates of interest-bearing indebtedness of the United States, bearing the new interest rates, would equal 71 per cent of the interest rates now paid on issues of bonds, certificates and Liberty loans.

Mr. LaGuardia's proposals are embodied in a resolution entitled, "A Joint Resolution to Aid in Balancing of the Budget, Establishing a Conscionable Rate of Interest and to Place Capital on a Five-Day-Week Basis."

Motion Pictures

"Louisa, Queen of Prussia"

Musicales at the Fine Arts Theater have a way of looking pretty, too. Last evening Miss Artlas de Volt, harpist, and Miss Charlotte de Volt, violinist, made a decorative stage picture in their contrasted pastel gowns, and offered a pleasing program of familiar music.

The new film, "Luise, Königin von Preussen," is a thoroughgoing German transposition of several pages of its history—a more desirable content, it must be admitted, than the glucose lollypop plots wrapped in most cinematic cellophane. And not in a didactic sense, either. For what can offer more drama, pageantry, motion and color than history?

"Luise," adapted from the novel by Herr Walter von Molo and directed by Herr Carl Frölich, may be slightly fictionized, but judging from the means of easy historical research, it sticks fairly close to the events of the period when Napoleon's high hand was held over Europe and Prussia was temporarily under its shadow. The picture builds somewhat slowly to Luise's ineffectual meeting with the tyrant at Tilsit and grades off to a suitably indefinite conclusion. It is attractive to watch, for its pictorial values; and to hear, for its incidental music (Beethoven sonatas come naturally from German pianos) and for the dialogue which in this instance becomes illuminated by English titles, however awkward this linguistic bridge may be, cinematically considered.

Fräulein Henny Porten makes Luise a truly lovable Queen—and woman. The tender passages with the winsome kinder of the royal household ring true. Under her outward fragility is the fine, strong architecture of character. (Such a rest from spineless sirens). Herr Gustaf Gründgens does rather well with King Frederick Wilhelm III—a little stiff, a little unwieldy, perhaps, but some Prussian kings may have been like that.

The cast, including many growingly familiar names and faces, is excellent in toto. No puppets in costume, but essential figures in the panorama. Except, of course, poor Napoleon, who like Washington and other notables, just can't get across the footlights, or the Klieg lights. It might be better to represent a so-great celebrity by a Tungsten burner or as an offstage presence.

Note: Remember the German lesson, Thursday evening at 7. M. L.

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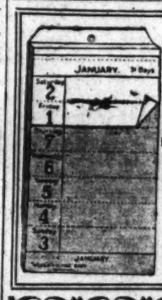
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PIT COMPLETED FOR LONG STUDY OF EARTH'S CORE

Harvard Plans Five-Year Investigation of Its Nature and Extent

Completion of Harvard University's new seismological earthquake pit at Harvard, Mass., marks the first step, according to Prof. P. W. Bridgman '04, Hollis professor of mathematics, in a "five-year plan" to investigate the nature and extent of the earth's core.

Research plans, to be guided by a committee of five men in three different branches of physical science, will be the subject of a symposium during the 45th annual meeting of the Geological and Paleontological Societies at the Harvard Union tomorrow.

The immediate purpose of those interested in the proposed investigation is to duplicate in the laboratory conditions as they actually exist in the interior of the earth and to test the behavior of earthquake waves under these conditions. Inasmuch as these experiments involve tremendous pressures, the research is to be carried on in the geophysical laboratories under the direction of Dr. Bridgman, an expert in this field. The pressure on the iron core of the earth is believed to range from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds per square inch.

The function of the new seismological station at Harvard, Mass., is to form another link in a chain of similar stations encircling the globe and engaged in the recording of actual earthquake waves as they reach the respective points at which the stations are located. Considerable interest has been manifested in the new station by all who have inspected it.

The building itself is octagonal in shape, windowless, and entirely underground. Entrance is gained through a long steel and concrete tunnel. It resembles very much the sort of ideal secret clubhouse which youngsters might dig on a hillside except that the cellar and the instrument base is solid concrete placed on rock ledge which was first washed and chipped down to its solid core. The roof is supported by 18-inch steel beams.

More than 600 professors from colleges and universities throughout North America are expected to gather tomorrow and many important geological and paleontological discoveries will be announced to the public.

GANG SHOOTS AT RESTAURANT

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Windows of 14 chain restaurants in Manhattan and Brooklyn were punctured yesterday by rifle bullets, fired, said police, by a gang of marauding racketeers in an automobile. Although several of the places in mid-town Manhattan were occupied by patrons at the time, no one was injured.

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DAVIS INFORMS ROOSEVELT ON ARMS SITUATION

European Issues in General Also Outlined by American Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 27—Mr. Norman H. Davis, American delegate named by President Hoover to the Disarmament Conference of the League of Nations and prominently mentioned for appointment as Secretary of State in the Administration of President-Elect Roosevelt, is in New York today after a conference with Mr. Roosevelt in Albany yesterday at which the President-Elect voiced his approval of the work of the American section of the Geneva arms parley to curb the use of weapons of offensive warfare.

Mr. Davis was the overnight guest at the executive mansion and at dinner and afterward had a long talk with Mr. Roosevelt on world problems in general and European problems in particular.

Mr. Davis informed the President-Elect in more than a general way of the work of the conference. This included Mr. Davis's views of what should go into the preliminary agenda of the World Economic Conference which is to be drafted by a committee of experts that will meet in Geneva on Jan. 9. Mr. Davis is a member of the organizing committee for this January meeting.

The conference between Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Davis is regarded as of special significance for several reasons, one of which is that it will be Mr. Roosevelt who will name the American delegates to the economic parley and shape the part the United States will play in it, since the conference will not convene until after Mr. Roosevelt becomes President and any proposed treaty will come before his Administration.

In their conference last night, Mr. Davis discussed practically every angle of the European situation. War debts, of course, were included, but Mr. Roosevelt gave no indication of any change in his stand regarding this question from that taken by him in his telegraphic correspondence with President Hoover last week and previously at the Nov. 14 White House conference. He continues against committing his Administration to any definite policy at this time.

Mr. Davis was optimistic regarding the work of the Disarmament Conference and stressed that there had been what amounted to a virtual agreement to limit mobile guns to six-inch caliber. He held that this would aid nations to defend themselves against attack and declared that had such an agreement been in effect in 1914, Liege would not have fallen to the Germans as it did, and the German invasion of French territory could at least have been held up, since light artillery would not have been able to reduce the Belgian and French forts so precipitately as occurred.

It was indicated that both the President-Elect and his guest favor removing all restrictions from the economic parley agenda in contradistinction to the present administration policy of barring tariffs from the discussion. Indeed, it was said authoritatively that Mr. Roosevelt thinks they should be discussed.

Dr. Butler Discerns Hope in Technocracy

(Continued from Page 1)

the data which this group is accumulating regarding the efficiency of modern production and its methods "will have to be taken into account in any serious study of this whole question."

Describing the results of the rapid, cumulative and incessant changes that have been going on in the economic, political and social structure of modern civilization, the report says:

Contrast Is Ironic

"No one of these problems is more urgent than that which is usually summed up in the phrase: 'Poverty in the midst of plenty.' In this regard, our own time reveals a contrast truly ironic and of a kind and extent never before witnessed in the world. This is the contrast between technological and industrial development which offers for the first time in human history a universal standard of economic well-being and, on the other hand, an economic mechanism of exchange which seems to defeat, or at least to be unable to make good, that promise of satisfaction and prosperity."

The report called attention to the responsibilities of elementary and secondary schools in a democracy "really to educate the great mass of the populations."

"If the task of raising the level of democracy's intelligence and capacity is to be thrust upon the university alone," it continues, "then the day of accomplishment will be remote indeed. On the other hand, the elementary and the secondary school may well achieve a revolution upward within a short generation, just as so many of them have managed to achieve a revolution downward within that period of time.

"It is the elementary and the secondary schools which touch immediately the lives and the minds of the great masses of the world's population. For the future of democracy itself it is of vital importance that those sources of power, of discipline and of direction be kept pure and undefiled by false doctrine, heresy or schism."

Europe Reported Ready to Barter Trade for Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Mr. Edward P. Warner, a member of the Committee for the Consideration of Intergovernmental Debts, has returned here from an extended tour of Europe confident that European debtors are ready to make trade concessions "within reason" to the United States in return for a moderate downward reduction in war debts, and that the nations on the Continent would support "an acceptable formula for horizontal disarmament."

The nations of Europe entertain "no real hostility" toward the United States, Mr. Warner declared in a statement issued here today, and are perfectly willing to meet American representatives across a council table and go more than halfway to meet any fair exchange proposition. He said he had formed his conclusions after various talks with government officials and prominent Europeans in financial and aeronautical circles.

"Clouding the entire problem is the failure of both this country and Europe to understand each other's viewpoint," he continued. "The European newspapers have never, to my knowledge, given a full presentation of the American point of view, and few American newspapers have ever presented the attitude of the average European as it should be presented. Were these opposing viewpoints in possession of the parties concerned, the problem would be much easier to solve.

"Europe, for example, while willing to disarm, looks askance at America's insistence upon it. Europe's statesmen say that theoretically disarmament is a splendid thing, but impossible if it implies any surrender of that security which every nation must have for its own protection. I am sure, however, that were an acceptable formula for horizontal disarmament worked out, the Continent would see it through."

OFFICERS PROMOTED IN COAST GUARD

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 27 (AP)—Capt. W. H. Shea, commanding the coast guard cutter Mendota, of the Norfolk division, has been ordered to New York as commandant of the New York division which is to be a unit of the eastern area or district, under the new organization plans of the coast guard, effective Jan. 15.

Commander W. J. Keester, now commanding the cutter Yamacraw stationed at Savannah, will relieve Captain Shea as commanding officer of the Mendota and Commander J. L. Ahern of the cutter Mojave will command the Yamacraw. Commander H. E. Rideout, of the Pontchartrain, is to become patrol commander of the eastern area with headquarters at New Lork and Commander E. A. Coffin of the destroyer Wood will become commanding officer of the Pontchartrain.

NORMAN E. MACK

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 27 (AP)—Mr. Norman E. Mack, editor, and former national Democratic chairman, who passed on here yesterday, entered national politics in 1884, when he switched from an independent policy to support Grover Cleveland. Upon his retirement from politics this year the title of "National Democratic Committeeman Emeritus" was conferred upon him. However, he considered his newspaper, the Buffalo Evening and Sunday Times, which he sold in 1929, his real work and succeeded to the extent of building a several million dollar institution from an obscure weekly.

Snappy Weather Brings the Cry to 'Soop 'er Up'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - © Keystone-Underwood

SCOTTISH CURLERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF FREEZE

Curling Is One of the Most Ancient of Sports. The Brooms Are Used to Sweep Away Any Obstruction to the Stone Sliding Over the Ice.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scot.—Appropriate weather found Scottish curlers ready, and ponds and artificial curling rinks were brought into commission for the still popular pastime when Scotland recently experienced a cold spell. At Craigiehill, Perth, the game was followed enthusiastically by a group, whose balmorals emphasized their nationality, and who found the conditions favorable to the cry of "Soop 'er up" (sweep her up), the phrase used in many parts of Scotland when brooms or switches are brought into action.

NORRIS TO SEEK QUICK ACTION IN SENATE ON BEER

Will Center Efforts on Getting Measure Out of Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—A new attempt to get together a quorum of the Senate Judiciary Committee to expedite action on the Collier beer bill will be attempted tomorrow, Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska, announced today.

An ineffectual effort to summon a majority of the committee failed yesterday to the considerable disappointment of wet leaders. They recalled the long delays on similar beer bills which have been sent to the same committee and demanded immediate action. At the same time Senator Norris made it plain that he proposes to push the matter to immediate action, and that he was not impressed by arguments that the bill should be sent to a subcommittee for study, and that lengthy public hearings should be held.

Dr. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, executive secretary of the National Board of Strategy, comprising various dry forces, appeared yesterday to demand a hearing, but Senator Norris declined to make him any promises.

The prospect is that the Judiciary Committee will act fairly promptly on the beer bill, since Senator Norris, and the Democratic members are committed to early consideration. This action is the more likely since it was part of the argument of Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut last Friday in favor of immediate Senatorial action on the Collier bill, that long delays would occur in the Norris committee. Although Mr. Norris is an erstwhile dry, he was closely associated with President-Elect Franklin D. Roosevelt in his campaign, and has apparently accepted his desire for speedy passage of a beer bill.

The beer bill is scheduled to go to the Finance Committee after the Judiciary Committee considers its judicial features. The second committee will take up its revenue potentialities. Only after it runs the gauntlet of these two committees will it go to the Senate itself. Wets today said they would be well satisfied if it reached the floor by Jan. 15.

The bill provides for 3.2 per cent beer by weight. This is a comparatively high percentage for so-called "nonintoxicating beer" even from the wet point of view. Senator David I. Walsh (D.) of Massachusetts, a strong wet, who broke from the Democratic caucus to support the Bingham proposal for immediate consideration of the Collier bill last Friday, remarked in an interview that he thought "3.2 per cent beer was the upper limit which the wets could expect." The Senate may later reduce the percentage before taking its vote.

Word was received today that Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D.) of North Carolina, would vote against 3.2 per cent beer. He forecast, however, the measure would pass.

The President's veto may still intervene to stop the beer bill, even though it passes Congress.

ARGENTINA CUTS RAIL WAGE

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 2 (AP)—The Southern Railway has announced an eight per cent wage reduction effective Jan. 1, despite a decision by the railway unions that the cuts are unacceptable. The road also announced it was reducing personnel.

DEBT AND TRADE 'ATTACK' LOOMS AT WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

of state in foreign waters is expected to be guaranteed.

Fourth, the other great problem of the day, the Far Eastern dispute, will be studied by Governor Roosevelt through the visits to him of various distinguished Japanese. Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, envoy at Geneva and Viscount Ishi, Japan's leading spokesman to the world, both intend to confer with the President-Elect. Naturally Governor Roosevelt plans to supplement this information with views from much wider sources, but by March 4 or soon after he expects to be carefully prepared on Pacific problems, with which he already has a familiarity.

This bare summary indicates the extent to which foreign affairs are soon to be in the foreground. With President Hoover on holiday, the debt discussion has gone into quieter channels. But communication between Paris and the State Department is uninterrupted. Premier Paul-Boncour has been assured that the unofficial statements of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, may be taken literally and that payment of the Dec. 15 installment by France at any time will be taken as retroactive.

But the American Government insists that payment must precede negotiation on the principal of the debts. With this negotiation apparently postponed until after March 4 anyway, the way seems open to some form of adjusted payment. This is the current expectation in Washington, based on advices from the American Embassy in Paris.

Time to Soften Differences

Because European comments have even indicated preference for the debt method favored by Governor Roosevelt, little regret is expressed in Washington that after the Hoover-Roosevelt interchange no genuine negotiations can take place, barring changes, before March 4. It is now felt that the situation may be all the better for a lull during which basic facts can be studied, and opinions softened.

Debt talks in the heat which characterized the November - December exchanges of notes could hardly have led to success, it is pointed out here. The atmosphere had become totally unpropitious and in such circumstances time is an effective alterative.

More satisfaction is expressed, however, at the close interest the President-Elect is taking in the World Economic Conference. It is inferred that he has approved the lines along which the agenda is being drafted and that what Dr. Day and Professor Williams do will have his tacit agreement.

Tariff Negotiations

But Governor Roosevelt will bring to the economic discussion a pledge to negotiate tariffs—to replace a "protective" or prohibitive tariff with "a competitive tariff for revenue." If he is thinking along the lines attributed to him by Col. Edward M. House, then Governor Roosevelt is prepared to permit entrance into the United States of a wide range of world products in order to prepare a market abroad for American exports.

Mr. Roosevelt recognizes, apparently, that trade cannot be one-sided, but must be and has always been a matter of exchange. Thus the incoming President has a powerful bargaining lever, tariffs, with which to produce sweeping results in the world economic position. The effects of his lever may well extend over into the field of debts and disarmament, it is equally seen.

As a result of the week-end's events, it is now clear that the link on foreign affairs is carefully forged. Not only continuity, but constructive progress is thus assured.

Communal Farms In Canada Recall Brook Farm Unit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Present-day troubles have fired the Canadian Young People's Society to establish a commune at Sooke, British Columbia, just as they moved the Rev. George Ripley to found Brook Farm, the American Communist colony, which is best remembered for the literary celebrities who supported it.

Periods of financial stress at various times have spurred Americans to attempt an escape from a highly competitive society through simple life, and more than 200 communes of considerable size have been established since colonial days.

Brook Farm was organized at West Roxbury, Mass., by New England Transcendentalists, the intellectuals of the 1840's. Nathaniel Hawthorne and Charles A. Dana served on its board, although they did not live regularly in the colony. Margaret Fuller, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Theodore Parker were among the celebrities who visited it frequently. Horace Greely, John Greenleaf Whittier and James Russell Lowell also gave the colony sympathetic support and contributed to its weekly publication, The Harbinger.

The scene of Hawthorne's novel, "The Blithedale Romance," is laid in the colony. Canada also has been a happy hunting ground for religious colonies whose members sought lands and freedom in a new country. The new colony at Sooke is located on a seaside tract formerly occupied by a religious group.

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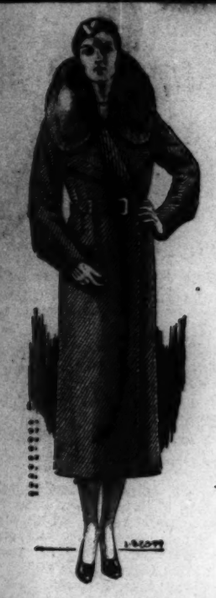

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GIRLS' TENNIS AT LONGWOOD

English Player Wins Her Opening Match—Joanna Palfrey Seeks Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Dec. 27—The eleventh United States girls indoor tennis championship got under way this morning on the Longwood Covered Courts with an international aspect. The only "outside" player to advance this morning was Rosemary Kerrison of Burgh Hall, Norfolk, Eng. Miss Kerrison, playing her first tournament match in the United States defeated Ruth Aseltine of Winchester, who has been playing the game about a year. The English girl, used to private tournament play in England, displayed a good game and won at 6—4, 6—1.

Joanna O. Palfrey of Brookline, the last of the Palfrey sisters with a chance to take the junior girls indoor title, seeded No. 1, won her match with Betty Allen in the second round, losing one game. Incidently, Joanna Palfrey will not be eligible for this tournament next year and must win the tournament if she is to add her name to the list which includes those of her sisters, Mianne and Sarah.

Helen L. Jones of Beach Bluff, seeded No. 3, and Marion Wood of Brookline advanced to the third round. Miss Wood played in two matches, defeating Alice Crawford of Boston, 6—0, 6—0, in the first round, and Sylvia Hatch of Winchester, 6—1, 6—0, in the second. Miss Jones won from Helen Wilder of West Newton, 6—0, 6—0.

Lucy Fowle of Winchester, second seeded player, won her first-round match from Barbara Allen, 6—0, 6—0, while Sally Jones of Brookline took Elizabeth Packer of Winchester into camp, 6—3, 6—3.

Three other "outside" players entered in this tournament, won last year by Katherine Winthrop of Boston, are Virginia Hollinger of Dayton, Ohio; Ruth Diamond of New York, and Helen Grawn of Detroit. The summary:

UNITED STATES GIRLS INDOOR TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Marian Wood, Brookline, defeated Alice Crawford, Boston, 6—0, 6—0.

Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, defeated Lucy Prescott, Winchester, 6—0, 6—3.

Lucy Fowle, Winchester, defeated Barbara Allen, 6—0, 6—0.

Sally Jones, Brookline, defeated Elizabeth Packer, Winchester, 6—3, 6—3.

Second Round

Joanna O. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Betty Allen, Brookline, 6—1, 6—0.

Helen L. Jones, Beach Bluff, defeated Helen Wilder, West Newton, 6—0, 6—0.

Rosemary Kerrison, Burgh Hall, Norfolk, Eng., defeated Ruth Astelting, Winchester, 6—4, 6—1.

Marian Wood, Brookline, defeated Sylvia Hatch, Winchester, 6—1, 6—0.

Bruin Cubs Add To League Lead

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

(All Springfield games eliminated)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	6	4	2	37	23	16
Philadelphia	4	5	4	26	25	13
Providence	6	1	6	33	30	13
New Haven	5	2	4	20	24	12
Quebec	3	2	8	21	38	8

RESULT DEC. 24

Boston 3, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS DEC. 25

New Haven 2, Quebec 0.

Philadelphia 2, Providence 2, overtime.

Although tied on three previous occasions by Philadelphia, the Boston Cubs came into their own Saturday night to defeat the Arrows, 3 to 1, and increase their lead of the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. The Cubs scored twice in the second period and each team scored a goal in the third session. The summary:

BOSTON		PHILADELPHIA
Klein, Harnott, Benson, lw		rw, Burke, Phillips
Cook, O'Neil, King, c		c, Boyd, Conn, Anderson
Saunders, Davie, Buckles, rw		lw, Runge, Anderson, Hudson
Jerwa, Lane, ld		rd, Peters, Pratt, Burke, McGoldrick
Foster, Lane, rd		ld, Nichols, Desmarais
Jackson, g		g, Kerr

Score—Boston 3, Philadelphia 1. Goals—Saunders 2, Cook for Boston; Anderson for Philadelphia. Assists—Klein 2, Foster for Boston; Desmarais for Philadelphia. Referee—F. A. Synnott. Linesman—Bill Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—Unassisted goals by Convey and Speyer gave the New Haven Eagles a 2-to-0 hockey victory over Quebec in a Canadian-American Hockey League game here Christmas night. The summary:

NEW HAVEN		QUEBEC
Keating, lw		rw, Toupin
Convey, c		c, Ward
Kuhn, rw		lw, Dube
Speyer, ld		rd, Himes
Regan, rd		ld, Callighen
Roberts, g		g, Lamontagne

Alternates—L. Jackson, Collings, Wilson, Picketts, Paddon, Burmister, Pringle for New Haven; McIntyre, Savard, McCabe, Arnott, Chouinard, Buckles, Giroux for Quebec.

Score—New Haven 2, Quebec 0. Goals—Speyer, Convey for New Haven. Referee—W. A. Shaver. Linesman—N. N. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Providence Reds and the Philadelphia Arrows played a 2-to-2 tie here Sunday night as they strove in vain to break the tie which exists between them for second place in the Canadian-American Hockey League standing. The summary:

PROVIDENCE		PHILADELPHIA
Harrington, lw		rw, Boyd
Murray, c		c, Anderson
Rivers, rw		lw, Runge
Trapp, ld		rd, Peters
Vail, rd		ld, Nichols
Byrne, g		g, Kerr

Alternates—Hart, Connor, McCully, Taylor, Alexandre, Hinsperger, McVicar, Lesteur for Providence; Phillips, Conn, Hudson, Desmarais, McGoldrick, Pratt for Philadelphia.

Score — Providence 2, Philadelphia 2. Goals—Taylor, Vail for Providence; Conn, Boyd for Philadelphia. Assists—Hinsperger, Alexandre, Rivers for Providence; Runge, Phillips, Hudson for Philadelphia. Referee—W. J. Stewart. Linesman—W. T. Molloran. Time—Three 20m. periods, and 12m. overtime.

FESLER TO SPEAK DEC. 30

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Wesley E. Fesler, Ohio State's fifth all-American football player and one of the best all-around athletes ever to attend the Buckeye institution, has been invited to speak before the National Collegiate Athletic Association meeting at New York, Dec. 30. Fesler will talk on intercollegiate athletics from the standpoint of an active participant.

LOOKOUTS SELL ELDRIDGE

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Chattanooga Lookouts, Southern Baseball Association champions, recently announced the sale of Fred Eichrodt's outfielder, who was a holdout all last season, to the New Orleans club.

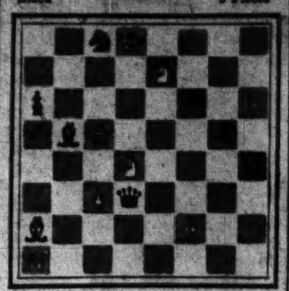
CHESS

by Fred K. Chandler

PROBLEM NO. 1473

By A. Orlaloff

Black — 5 Pieces



White — 8 Pieces

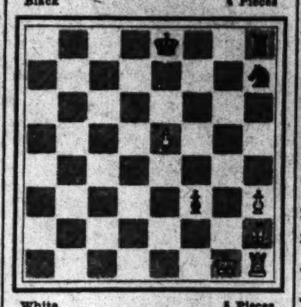
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Xadrez Brasileiro, 1932)

PROBLEM NO. 1474

By D. H. Mugridge

Black — 4 Pieces



White — 5 Pieces

Black to play, and help White to mate in three

This Christmas novelty, from the current British Chess Magazine, and composed by one of the strongest players hereabouts, requires that White and Black both cooperate in mating Black, Black being imbued with Christmas helpfulness. Black wants to be mated and White wants to mate Black!

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1471. Q-Kt

No. 1472. 1. Q-Kt7 B-K2

2. Q-QKt2

1. ——— other

2. QxP

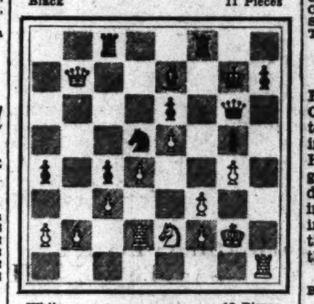
End-Game No. 127. White wins: 1 B-K4, B-Kt; 2 P-Q5ch, K-B2; 3 P-Q6, K-K3; 4 B-Q5ch, etc., or 3 . . . K-B3; 3 P-Q6, B-K3; 4 B-B5, etc. If 3 . . . K-Q3; 3 K-R5, followed by K-R6, etc.

END-GAMES

The combination in master play is not the simple one-two-three-mate affair some of these endings would indicate. Although its results may be immediately conclusive in one or two variations, often there is a third in which the win is somewhat more problematic. In the following position, reprinted from "Masters of the Chessboard," Rubinstein (black) is about to move in his game with Marshall in the 1908 Lodz tournament. He initiates a profound combination and won wins. The reader will do well if he discovers the first move and one or two possible variations.

End-Game No. 128

Black — 11 Pieces



White — 13 Pieces

Black to play and win

NOTES

The annual Hastings Christmas Congress is scheduled to begin Dec. 28. Entrants in the premier event, according to a preliminary announcement, include S. Flohr, L. Steiner, Sultan Khan, C. H. O'D. Alexander, Sir George A. Thomas, R. P. Michell, E. M. Jackson, Miss V. Menchik, T. R. Tylor and probably W. Fink, an interesting field which should develop into a contest for first honors between Sultan Khan and Flohr.

"MASTERS OF THE CHESSBOARD"

This, in all probability the last chess book we shall review this year, is by all odds the best. Originally published posthumously in German two years ago, this masterpiece of the Czechoslovakian, Richard Reti, deals with the great players of modern chess: Anderssen, Morphy, Steinitz, Tarrasch, Lasker, Schlechter, Pillsbury, with somewhat more abbreviated discussions of Marocsy, Marshall, Rubinstein, Spielmann, Nimowitsch, Vidmar, Tartakower, Capablanca, Bogoljubow, Alekhine, Grunfeld, Euwe, Samisch, Colle and Torre. Of each, Reti attempts to appraise the contributions to the modern game as we know it.

But the historical background is only incidental, for as Reti takes up the openings adopted by the various masters he gives theoretical discussions which reveal a searching command of first principles, expressed clearly and logically. Chess players of all classes will find his discussion of K side and Q side games, control of the center, possible breaks and counter-attacks in the K side and Q side openings particularly helpful.

We are too likely to play our openings mechanically, basing our moves on accumulations of specific analysis with no regard for, and often in blissful ignorance of, the fundamental principles involved. In this work Reti attempts to show not what we should do, dogmatically, but why we should play thus and so.

"Masters of the Chessboard" is issued by Whittlesey House, 330 West Forty-second Street, New York City (price $3) and has been translated by M. A. Schwendemann. The typography and set-up of the book are excellent. It is reasonably free from misprints. Our only criticism is that apparently the translator was not very familiar with English chess literature, for occasionally he translates the German literally where the English has another expression, as "quality" for "exchange," and in certain instances the accepted English nomenclature for the openings has not been adhered to. Yet these are very minor blemishes. The book is, in our opinion, the finest chess book to appear in English since Alekhine's "My Best Games," and will endure as a lasting monument to the genius of Richard Reti, one of the finest writers the chess world has known.

M. Fox of Montreal has won the Canadian championship four times in succession, the last being at Hastleyburn this September. Here is one of his victories in that event:

QUEEN'S PAWN GAME

Fox White	Whitfield Black	Fox White	Whitfield Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 QR-Q	Kt-K4
2 Kt-KB3P-QB4(a)		17 Q-QKt1(f)	Q-Q2
3 PxP	P-K3	18 Kt-Kt3	B-B4
4 P-K4	Kt-KB3(b)	19 K(B4)-B5	QR-Q
5 PxP	PxP(c)	20 P-KR3	Q-B3
6 B-QKt5ch		21 K-R	R-Q2
	B-Q2(d)	22 P-B4	Kt-Kt3
7 Q-K2ch	B-K2	23 QR-K	B-K3
8 Castles	Castles	24 Kt-B3	R-Q(g)
9 B-Kt5	B-K3	25 Kt-B5	B-B5
10 Kt-B3	P-QR3(e)	26 Kt-KR4ch	K-R1
11 Kt-K4	PxB	27 QxR	QxR
12 KtxKt	PxKt	28 QxR	QxKt
13 Bx3	Kt-K2	29 Kt-Kt6ch	K-Kt2
14 Kt-B4	K-R1	30 Kt-B5ch	K-R1
15 Q-B2	B-Kt1	31 QxB	Resigns

(a) This has the weakness of the Tarrasch Defense to the Queen's Gambit Declined: Black obtains a free game at the expense of an isolated QP.

(b) Not 4 . . . KtxP; 5 P-Q4, KtxQ; 6 Kt-K5ch, with a fine game for White.

(c) Not 5 . . . KtxP; 6 P-B4.

(d) A bad move. The B should not be exchanged, as it will be needed later to defend the isolated QP. Furthermore, after 6 . . . Kt-KB3, should White ever choose to play B-Kt5, Black would play P-KR3.

(e) This results in Black's commencing his K position with 13 . . . PxB, but after 13 . . . B-B3, for example, 14 QR-Q keeps up the pressure.

(f) White plays with decisive simplicity.

(g) 24 . . . R-Q4 at once offers better chances. Then White might continue 25 Kt(B4)-Kt3, or Q-Q1, with the game yet to be won, though White stands much better.

RANGERS REGAIN DIVISION LEAD

Defeat Maroons While Bruins Tie—Maple Leafs Lose Chance

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

AMERICAN DIVISION

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
N. Y. Rangers	8	2	3	47	31	21
Boston	6	3	3	43	28	15
Chicago	6	3	4	37	31	15
Detroit	7	0	6	36	41	14

CANADIAN DIVISION

Toronto	6	3	4	30	30	15
Montreal	7	1	2	41	45	15
Ottawa	6	3	7	33	34	15
N. Y. Americans	4	3	6	28	37	11
Canadiens	3	1	9	37	38	11

RESULTS DEC. 24

Boston 1, Ottawa 1, overtime.

Chicago 2, Toronto 1.

Canadiens 4, Americans 0.

RESULTS DEC. 25

Detroit 4, Chicago 0.

Rangers 2, Montreal 0.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The New York Rangers resumed their position at the top of the American group in the National Hockey League standing, after losing it to Boston for one day, on Sunday evening, when they defeated the Montreal Maroons, 2 to 0, as the result of a late rally.

N. Y. RANGERS		MONTREAL
F. Cook, Murdoch, Keeling, lw		rw, Ward, Brydson, Robinson
Boucher, Somers, Pettinger, F. Cook, Heller, Murdoch, c		c, Smith, Flaxton, Haynes
W. Cook, Dillon, Asmundson, rw		lw, Northcott, Trottier, Duguid
Johnson, Brennan, ld		rd, Wentworth, Wilcox, Robinson, Haynes
Seibert, Brennan, Heller, rd		ld, Conacher, Bellemer, Smith
Aitkenhead, g		g, Walsh

Score—N. Y. Rangers 2, Maroons 0. Goals—F. Cook 2, for Rangers. Assists—Boucher, W. Cook, Heller, for Rangers. Referees—M. J. Rodden and A. H. Duncan. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 27—Canadiens drew up into a tie with the New York Americans for fourth place in the Canadian group standing by defeating the Americans here Saturday, 4 to 0. The winners had a big margin on the play in turning in their second shutout of the season and it was the defense players who played a big part in the actual scoring. The summary:

CANADIENS		AMERICANS
Joliat, Mondou, G. Mantha, lw		rw, Wasnie, Patterson, Filmore, Martin
Morenz, Lepine, Gaudreault, c		c, Himes, Starr, Phillips
Gagnon, Larochelle, Giroux, rw		lw, McVeigh, Sheppard, Jackson
Burke, Leduc, Id		rd, Dutton, Dutkowski
S. Mantha, Carson, rd		ld, Ayres, Brydge
Hainsworth, g		g, Worters

Score—Canadiens 4, Americans 0. Goals—Burke, S. Mantha, Leduc and Morens for Canadiens. Assists—Morenz 2, Joliat 2 and Gagnon 2 for Canadiens. Referees—J. C. Sneaton and J. A. Cameron, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 27—The Boston Bruins, weakened by the absence of Owen and Hitchman, held the Senators to a one-all tie here Saturday in a fast and wide open National Hockey League game in which both goal tenders turned in sensational displays. The Senators had an edge in the first and second periods, scoring their goal in the second, while the Bruins forced the pace in the third and overtime sessions.

BOSTON		OTTAWA
Barry, Beattie, Lamb, lw		rw, Finnigan, W. Kilrea, Foralund
Stewart, Burch, Chapman, c		c, Welland, Howe, Cox
Clapper, Oliver, Heximer, rw		lw, H. Kilrea, Touhey, Milks
Galbraith, Jerwa, ld		rd, Smith, Starr
Shore, rd		ld, Shields, Bourgault
Thompson, g		g, Beveridge

Score—Boston 1, Ottawa 1. Goals—Stewart for Boston; Welland for Ottawa. Assist—Shore for Boston. Referees—G. N. Goodman, London, Ont., and C. A. Dinsmore, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods and 10m. overtime.

DETROIT, Dec. 27 (AP)—A drive in the first period netted three goals and carried the Detroit Red Wings to their second National Hockey League shut-out victory of the season here last night, defeating the Chicago Black Hawks, 4 to 0.

DETROIT		CHICAGO
Emms, lw		rw, Jenkins
Goodfellow, c		c, Cook
Carson, rw		lw, McFadyen
Young, ld		rd, Graham
Evans, rd		ld, Abel
Roach, g		g, Gardiner

Alternates—Wiseman, Lewis, Voss, Aurie, Sorrell, Hay, Buswell, Gallagher for Detroit; Romnes, Thompson, Gottselig, Couture, Bostrom, March for Chicago. Score—Detroit 4, Chicago 0. Goals—Young, Goodfellow, Voss, Carson for Detroit. Assists—Emms, Wiseman, Goodfellow for Detroit. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Dec. 27—The Chicago Black Hawks scored their second victory in three nights at the expense of teams in the Canadian section of the National Hockey League when they defeated the Maple Leafs, 2 to 1, on Saturday, but Gardiner, in goal for the visitors, had to rise to sensational heights to hold the locals to one goal. Altogether, there were 56 shots directed at him in the 60 minutes to 20 against Chabot. At that, one goal, the first of the game, was disallowed by Referee Mallinson and this changed the entire complexion of the game. The summary:

CHICAGO		MAPLE LEAFS
Romnes, McFadyen, MacKenzie, Thompson, lw		rw, Bailey, Conacher, Doraty
Ripley, Cook, Gottselig, c		c, Darragh, Primeau, Blair
March, Couture, Jenkins, rw		lw, Cotton, Jackson, Gracie
Abel, Bostrom, ld		rd, Day, Clancy
Graham, Coulter, rd		ld, Levinsky, Horner
Gardiner, g		g, Chabot

Score—Chicago 2, Maple Leafs 1. Goals—March and Cook for Chicago; Primeau for Maple Leafs. Assists—Romnes, Jenkins and McFadyen for Chicago; Doraty and Cotton for Maple Leafs. Referees—G. J. Mallinson and Eusebe Daigneault, Montreal. Time—Three 20m. periods.

RILEY DISPOSES OF HIS STOCK

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Gus Rith of Cincinnati, vice-president of the Cincinnati Reds, announced recently that he had disposed of his stock in the National League club. The name of the purchaser was not revealed, nor was the amount for which the stock was sold. Rith joined Sidney Weil in buying the Reds in 1929. Weil remains as president of the club.

NINE GAMES FOR TIGERS

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 27 (AP)—Louisiana State University's 1933 football schedule announced recently shapes nine games for the Tigers, including new opponents in Tennessee and Vanderbilt. Five Southeastern Conference teams, Tulane, University of Mississippi, Mississippi State, Tennessee and Vanderbilt, are on the schedule.

SELPH TO MANAGE HOUSTON

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Outright sale of Infielder Carey Selph to the Houston club of the Texas League was announced recently by L. S. MacPhail, president of the Columbus Red Birds. Selph, who came to the Red Birds from the Chicago White Sox, in a deal for Ivar Swanson, will manage the Houston club.

O'Doul and Klein Shared Honors In 1932 National Batting Race

Former Led Senior Circuit With Average of .368—Latter Finished First in Several Departments—New Doubles Mark by Paul Waner

Frank "Lefty" O'Doul of Brooklyn and Charles "Chuck" Klein of Philadelphia shared most of the batting honors in the National League last season, according to official averages just released. The Brooklyn slugger finished at the top of the list in batting with a mark of .368 in 148 games, 18 points ahead of Bill Terry, manager-first baseman of the New York Giants, who was second. Klein was two points behind Terry.

To the big Philadelphia outfielder went several firsts. He led the scoring runs with 152, in hits with 226, in total bases on hits with 430, in stolen bases with 20, and tied with Mel Ott of New York for home run honors, each having 38. Paul Waner of Pittsburgh established a new two-base-hit record for the National League with 62, bettering Klein's old mark of 59, set in 1930. Terry tied another record held by Klein by hitting six home runs in four consecutive days.

Babe Herman of Cincinnati, who was recently traded to Chicago, led the league with 19 triples. Dick Bartell of Philadelphia made the most sacrifice hits, 38.

Team batting honors went to Philadelphia, with Pittsburgh second and Brooklyn third. The team averages and also those individuals who hit .300 or better among the regulars follow:

CLUB BATTING

Club	G	AB	R	Runs Opp.	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
Philadelphia	154	5510	944	799	1668	2498	330	67	132	135	71	.302
Pittsburgh	154	5491	761	711	1643	2138	274	90	47	96	71	.285
Brooklyn	154	5433	753	747	1535	2279	290	58	109	99	61	.283
Chicago	154	5462	720	633	1513	2143	295	69	89	116	68	.278
New York	154	5530	735	706	1527	2246	283	54	116	49	31	.276
St. Louis	156	5468	694	717	1497	2164	307	51	76	69	93	.269
Boston	155	5506	649	655	1469	2017	262	63	63	105	36	.265
Cincinnati	155	5443	675	715	1420	1971	265	68	47	100	35	.261
League totals		43763	5880	5880	12091	17335	2393	562	849	761	445	.276

INDIVIDUAL BATTING

Seventy-five Games or More

Name and club	Bats	G	AB	R	H	TB	2B	3B	HR	SH	SB	PC
O'Doul, Frank J., Brooklyn	L	148	585	120	215	336	32	8	21	5	11	.368
Terry, William H., New York	L	154	643	124	225	373	42	11	28	1	4	.350
Klein, Charles H., Philadelphia	L	154	650	152	226	430	50	15	38	..	20	.348
Hafey, Charles J., Cincinnati	R	83	283	34	87	118	19	3	2	..	4	.344
Waner, Paul G., Pittsburgh	L	154	630	107	215	318	62	10	7	9	13	.341
Hurst, Frank O., Philadelphia	L	150	579	109	196	317	41	4	24	14	10	.339
Orsatti, Ernest R., St. Louis	L	101	375	44	126	171	27	8	3	3	8	.3360
Davis, Virgil L., Philadelphia	R	125	402	44	135	210	23	5	14	4	1	.3358
Waner, Lloyd J., Pittsburgh	L	134	563	90	188	246	27	11	3	3	6	.333
Traynor, Harold J., Pittsburgh	R	135	513	74	169	222	37	10	6	3	6	.329
Herman, Floyd C., Cincinnati	L	149	577	87	188	312	38	19	16	8	7	.326
Stephenson, J. Riggs, Chicago	R	147	563	88	189	258	49	4	4	5	3	.324
Taylor, Dan, 4 Chi.; 105 Brooklyn	R	111	417	87	133	204	24	7	11	8	14	.319
Ott, Melvin T., New York	L	154	566	110	180	340	30	8	38	3	6	.3180
Vaughan, Floyd, Pittsburgh	L	129	497	71	158	205	15	10	4	13	10	.3179
Herman, William, Chicago	R	154	656	102	206	268	42	7	1	22	14	.314
Watkins, George A., St. Louis	L	127	488	67	143	211	35	3	9	..	18	.312
Davis, George W., Philadelphia	R	137	576	100	178	244	30	8	5	8	18	.309
Bartell, Richard, Philadelphia	R	154	614	110	189	264	27	7	3	35	..	.308
Berger, Walter A., Boston	R	142	503	90	155	232	34	8	17	1	8	.3073
Grimm, Charles J., Chicago	L	149	570	68	175	242	42	3	7	9	2	.3070
Moore, John P., Chicago	L	119	443	59	135	208	24	5	13	7	4	.3047
Moore, Joseph G., New York	L	86	361	53	110	138	15	2	2	..	4	.3047
Worthington, Robert L., Boston	R	105	438	62	132	207	36	5	5	6	1	.3034
Stripp, Joseph V., Brooklyn	R	138	534	94	162	234	36	9	6	21	14	.3033
Lombardi, Ernest, Cincinnati	R	118	413	43	125	168	22	9	11	..	..	.3026
Lee, Harold B., Philadelphia	R	149	595	76	180	286	42	10	18	6	6	.3025

KNOX NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Harry S. Knox of Chicago, first vice-president of the United States Lawn Tennis Association, today was named by the nominating committee for president in 1933, the first man from the Midwest to be so honored since Dwight F. Davis, donor of the international cup, was elected to the office in 1923. Knox succeeds Louis W. Carruthers of New York, president for two years, who declined to be considered for renomination because of the press of business interests. Holcombe Ward, president of the Eastern Association, was nominated for first vice-president ahead of Joseph W. Ivy of Kansas City, who was in line for promotion from the second vice-presidency he held last year after being elevated from the post of secretary. Ivy was renominated for second vice-president. Lawrence A. Baker of Washington, D. C., the "old guard" nominee of 1932, who defeated one of the insurgents, Paul W. Gibbons of Philadelphia, for the secretaryship last year, was renominated for that post, and Walter Merrill Hall of New York was renominated as treasurer.

MITCHELL REAPPOINTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Dec. 27—Announcement of the reappointment of Herb Mitchell as manager of the Windsor Bulldogs in the International Hockey League was made Saturday afternoon by John Chick, a director of the Windsor Hockey Club. Mitchell, starting his sixth season with the Bulldogs, was dismissed on Dec. 10 after encountering difficulties with the Windsor owners. John Arbour, defense player with the team since 1928-29, was selected as his temporary successor. Mitchell guided Windsor teams to championships in 1928-29 and in 1930-31, the only manager to win two championships in the league. Russell Blinco, a 24-year-old Grand Mere (Que.) boy, was added to the Windsor roster Saturday afternoon, on loan from New York Rangers. He was with Springfield Indians until that club disbanded recently. He is a center. Ronald Lyons has been released after a four-game trial.

WASEDA TEAM TO TOUR U. S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Waseda University of Tokyo, Japan, will send its baseball team for a tour of the United States next year, A. A. Stagg of University of Chicago announced yesterday. The trip will be Waseda's quadrennial return visit, the series having been started in 1910 when the Maroons went to Japan.

DIVIDE HOCKEY HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Dec. 27—The Canadian All-Stars of Montreal and the Lake Placid A. C. divided hockey honors here over the week-end. The Canadians won on Saturday night, 3 to 2, while Lake Placid triumphed Sunday, 8 to 4.

DUNLAP WINS AT PINEHURST

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27 (AP)—Taking a lead of 4 up in the first five holes, George T. Dunlap Jr. of Garden City, N. Y., defeated Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., 5 and 4, in the final round of the Pinehurst season members' golf tournament yesterday.

BRAVES TIE WITH TIGERS

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 27 (AP)—The Boston Braves of the National Professional Football League and the Memphis Tigers played their second scoreless tie in a football game Sunday. Their first scoreless game was played the previous Sunday.

SOUTHERN BASKETBALL

ATLANTA, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Southeastern Conference basketball tournament will be held in Atlanta Feb. 24, 25, 27, 28, E. J. Stegeman of University of Georgia announced recently.

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ALUMNI WOULD RETAIN HESS

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 27 (AP)—Richmond alumni of Virginia Military Institute recently launched a movement to raise funds within the alumni association to make possible retention of the services of Ed Hess as line coach of the Cadet football squad. The plan was unanimously agreed to recently at the December meeting of the V. M. I. Club of Richmond, at which several local alumni expressed surprise and disappointment that the Virginia Military Institute athletic council had found it necessary to dispense with Hess's services because of lack of finances.

PLAN NEW CLASS D LEAGUE

TUCSON, Ariz., Dec. 27 (AP)—Plans that may lead to organization of a new Class D baseball league in the Southwest were revealed here recently by Glen T. Knapp, vice-president of the Arizona-Texas League that collapsed last July 30. Knapp wrote to Charles Weber, secretary of the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League, asking what help that circuit could give clubs in the new league, if organization can be completed.

MANY AMATEURS ENTER

AGUA CALIENTE, Mex., Dec. 27 (AP)—The decision to exempt all amateurs from qualifying for the Agua Caliente open, Jan. 11 to 14, has resulted in an overwhelming number of entries. From present indications it looks as if there will be 200 or 300 amateurs to tee off in the famous event. The finest list of prizes yet offered will be given for the amateur division of the annual golf classic at the course here.

CARD OF 76 WINS MATCH

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 27 (AP)—Mrs. T. A. Cheatham of Pittsburgh, Penna., and Mrs. J. A. Ruggles of Halifax won the Scotch foursome golf competition on the Silver Foils here yesterday with a card of 99—23—76. Mrs. Joseph Wood and Katherine Coe of New York were second with 89—19—80, and Mrs. W. C. Fownes Jr. and Mrs. Sara Fownes Wadsworth of Pittsburgh third with 94—11—83.

KANSAS CITY BEATS ST. LOUIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 27—Kansas City scored in the second and third periods to defeat St. Louis, 2 to 1, in an American Hockey Association game here yesterday. The Flyers tied the score early in the third, but Burns scored unassisted a few minutes later.

SYRACUSE BEATS WINDSOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Dec. 27—Windsor Bulldogs were defeated here Sunday night by Syracuse Stars, 2 to 1, in an International Hockey League game. Syracuse climbed to within one point of first place in the league standing as the result of the victory.

UNITED STATES TEAM LEADS AUSTRALIANS

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 27 (AP)—The United States tennis team, playing an Australian side in a match series, today won three of the four contests to take a lead of 5 to 3 with one day of play remaining.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., surprisingly defeated yesterday by Harry O. Hopman, second ranking Australian player, defeated Australia's No. 1, Jack Crawford, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3. John W. Van Ryn defeated Vivian McGrath, 6—4, 6—3. Vines and Keith Gledhill won from Cliff Sproule and McGrath, 6—3, 9—7, 6—2. The lone Australian victory was scored by Crawford and Hopman, who upset Van Ryn and Wilmer L. Allison, 3—6, 6—3, 11—9, 4—6, 6—3.

In yesterday's matches Hopman defeated Vines, 6—4, 1—6, 8—6; Crawford beat Allison, 6—3, 6—4; Gledhill defeated Sproule, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, and Allison and Van Ryn won from Sproule and McGrath, 6—4, 7—9, 6—3, 6—4.

OLYMPICS MAY HAVE GAGE GAME

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The American game of basketball has become a popular in Europe that there is a movement under way to have it included in the program of the Olympic Games, Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, reported recently after a discussion of the game with Charles Marciano, Italian sportsman.

CALIFORNIA ELEVEN ELECTS

BERKELEY, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP) — John Ransome '34, 196-pound tackle, was chosen captain of the 1933 University of California football team here recently. Ransome, who has held down the regular left tackle position since reporting for the squad as a sophomore two years ago, succeeds Richard C. Toser '33, right tackle and 1932 captain.

CRICKET MATCH IS DRAWN

HOBART, Tas., Dec. 27 (AP)—The exhibition cricket match between the touring M. C. C. eleven and Tasmania ended in a draw yesterday. The scores were: Tasmania, 103 for 3, declared, and 89 for 4 (Bowes 4 for 18); M. C. C., 330 for 7, declared (Wyatt 51, Leyland 63, Ames 52, Verity 54 not out). The match was interrupted throughout by heavy rain.

SEALS SIGN EDDIE KENNA

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27 (AP)—The San Francisco Seals recently announced the signing of Eddie Kenna, catcher, formerly of the Washington Senators. Kenna finished with Des Moines of the Western League last year. He had three trials with the American League club. As a youth Kenna was a bat boy for the Seals.

PANTHERS TO PLAY IN SAN ANTONIO

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Cleveland Panthers, professional football club, will play in San Antonio on Jan. 2 on their way to the Pacific coast for a winter of football. An all-Army eleven will furnish the opposition.

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FRENCH POLICY TAKES ON MORE LIBERAL ASPECT

Gestures of Good Will to Neighbors Manifested on Varied Issues

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—There are definite indications that France's relations with other countries are entering upon a distinctly new phase.

While it would be inexact and misleading to speak of an actual change in French foreign policy, there are nevertheless certain unmistakable signs of a new trend in the activities of the Quai d'Orsay—a trend toward a more liberal and a more progressive attitude on a number of the most important problems of today.

The causes of this tendency, like its manifestations, are numerous. One of the primary ones was Germany's demand for equality of status in armaments, which brought France sharply to the realization that the time—extending over more than a decade—when it could preserve the peace and status quo of Europe through military hegemony, was at an end.

A second reason, in the realm of economics, was the cessation of reparations payments which rendered necessary a revision of France's tariff policy in an effort to redress its balance of commercial payments, with Germany first, and subsequently with other nations.

Herriot's Trip Revealing

Another important cause is to be found in M. Edouard Herriot's recent trip to Spain where he discovered to his perfectly sincere astonishment that the outside world was a long way from having the good opinion of France which it had of itself. The coolness of his reception by the Spanish public was well disguised by the press, but just the same French Government circles were deeply impressed with the fact that if France wanted to be liked by its neighbors it would have to prove it really merited their affection, and to refute the prevalent opinion that it is an imperialistic and egotistic nation.

These and other similar ideas have inclined the present Government to take a broader viewpoint in its approach to various current questions. Thus, France has launched a disarmament plan which, though subordinated to rather hypothetical security conditions, still represents a far more liberal gesture than any it had previously made.

Furthermore, the French Government recently submitted to the unofficial Five-Power Conference at Geneva a formula designed to grant Germany eventual equality of rights which was generous enough to win the adhesion of England, Italy and the United States—no small accomplishment.

Hand Held Out to Italy

A similar and even more striking manifestation of this new readiness for conciliation appears in France's recent efforts to effect a rapprochement with Italy. Since M. Herriot's denunciation some weeks ago of the "pin-pricking" policy followed hitherto by the press of both nations, criticism and acidity have disappeared from most of the French press to be replaced by frequent appreciative comments and proffers of friendly cooperation.

This so improved the diplomatic atmosphere between the two countries as to permit the resumption under auspicious circumstances of the negotiations for a Franco-Italian naval treaty, and there is evidence of a desire on the French side to approach the discussion of the various differences which prevent a cordial collaboration between the two peoples.

The treaty of nonaggression which France signed Nov. 29 with Soviet Russia constitutes another instance of France's trend toward a more conciliatory foreign policy. It is true that France expected to profit by the stimulation of trade between the two countries and to reduce the present inequality between French imports and exports to Russia—which this year left France with an unfavorable balance of some 350,000,000 francs ($14,000,000 at 25).

It is likewise true that France was motivated partly by the desire to lessen the chances of Germano-Soviet aggressive collaboration itself. But these considerations do not change the fact that the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Nonaggression represents a radical change from the coldly distant attitude which has heretofore marked the relations of Paris with Moscow.

In the same way, it is enlightened self-interest which has moved the French Government to make close collaboration with Great Britain the keystone of its foreign policy. This is, of course, not a new development, but the whole-heartedness with which it is now being pursued reveals considerable progress from the "cock of the Continent" attitude of the past decade.

Commercially, France is beginning to envisage a change from its super-protectionism which took form in the troublesome quota system. M. Julien Durand, French Minister of Commerce, announced not long ago that the Government was determined to abolish progressively the system of quota restrictions and substitute for it a tariff policy based on mutual advantages.

Although it appears probable that it will be some time before there is any considerable relaxation of French protectionism, the movement has none the less begun. A new treaty is being negotiated with the United States, with Germany, with Canada, and with Russia, and preliminary conversations on the subject of tariffs have been opened with Great Britain and a number of other powers.

Approved by Governments

Furthermore, French coöperation with Germany which appears so difficult on the political and diplomatic plane, has made distinct progress lately in the realm of economic affairs. In addition to numerous international cartels in individual industries, the gigantic Franco-Anglo-German consortium for the rehabilitation of Europe through public works, recently announced by the Committee of Economic Coöperation, is an undeniable step toward large scale economic collaboration between the two nations. Although these projected consortiums are not government enterprises, they are approved and sponsored by the governments both in Berlin and in Paris.

In the matter of relations with the United States, if the thorny problem of war debts seemed for a while to dim France's perception that the good will of the American people is worth many times more than the total sum of debt payments, there is no lack of evidence now that this was but a temporary phase.

In fact, a movement in favor of a simultaneous solution of the problems of tariffs, war debts and disarmament, in accordance with the expressed wishes of Washington—now confined to the Socialists and a few Left Wing Radicals—is slowly but steadily gaining ground in France. It is probable that should President-Elect Roosevelt propose enlarging the scope of the World Economic Conference to include both debts and tariffs, and possibly disarmament considerations as well, he would be able to count on the approval of France.

Beauty Stressed By Bridge Builder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27—Bridge construction, in order to be practicable and economical, does not have to sacrifice beauty and pleasing proportions, as have been demonstrated by the building of the St. Johns Bridge at Portland, Ore., according to Dr. David B. Steinman of New York, who recently addressed the members of the Franklin Institute here on the design and construction of this record-setting suspension bridge.

Designed to span the Willamette River near its junction with the Columbia River, the St. Johns Bridge involved 4000 feet of bridge construction and 5000 feet of approach construction, Dr. Steinman said. The main suspension span of 1207 feet is the longest span of any type west of Detroit, and its clear height of 205 feet above navigable water sets a high record for officially required underclearance. Beside this, it is the longest rope-strand suspension span in the world.

But these facts alone are not the ones which single out the St. Johns Bridge for special recognition, Dr. Steinman explained, for height and distance records are achieved only to be bettered by the next feat of engineering. The most enduring record, however, which this suspension bridge has set, is that of beauty, achieved by planning to fit the structure to the location. Given something more than just a river, with two steep banks, to bridge, the architects of the St. Johns project saw in the fir-wooden mountain background of this particular location a special challenge, as of that of nature to the ingenuity of man. And so the bridge emerged, Gothic-arched, like the tall cathedral pines which first suggested this type of architecture, and painted dull green to blend into the green of the fir trees. A system of curved braces under the main towers further break all harsh lines, and permit complete merging of the span into the background.

PERUVIAN PREMIER RESIGNS

LIMA, Peru, Dec. 27 (AP)—Premier Carlos Zavala Loayza resigned Dec. 23. He became Premier last September and also held the post of Foreign Minister.

CHURCH DRY LEADERS TO HOLD CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—A conference of church leaders will be held here March 7 and 8 to consider the temperance problem, it was announced Christmas Day by Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, Resident Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Washington.

The formal call, Bishop Hughes says, will not be at the instance of any one denomination but will come as the action of church leaders interested in establishing the responsibility of religion in the prohibition issue.

Specifically the convention will discuss ways to prevent repeal or nullification of the Eighteenth Amendment, and of promoting temperance education.

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Both Photos, The Christian Science Monitor

MARTYR TO A CHANGED ERA

Left to Right—Cabinet Said to Be From the Palace of Mary, Queen of Scots, and a Bronze Statue From Louis XIV. Southwest View of the Front Entrance to the Tampa Bay Hotel Erected and Furnished by Henry B. Plant Half a Century Ago.

Once Famous Florida Hotel Now Burden on City's Hands

Tampa Bay 'Moorish Palace,' for 40 Years a Landmark, Faces Uncertain Fate—Full of Art Pieces and Antiques

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—On the banks of the Hillsborough River, surrounded by gardens of tropical beauty, stands a "Moorish Palace"—filled with art pieces and antiques, many of which claim origin in Old World houses of royalty or nobility. It is the Tampa Bay Hotel—the realization of the dream of its builder, Henry Bradley Plant.

Once it stood as the center of dignity and elegance not only for American society, but for European as well. But today it stands as the problem of a city government, which having purchased the property from the Plant estate a number of years ago, seems unable to operate it at a profit.

Here are some of the more important furnishings as copied from a list left in the hotel by Mr. Plant:

Two pieces of Carara marble statuary, one of which, "The Sleeping Beauty," was listed as having been the property of Louis XIV. Bronze busts of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Queen Elizabeth, gathered by Mr. Plant from abroad. Bronze figures of "The Matador," "The Musician," "Maud Muller," and "The Winged Mercury."

Candelebra of solid brass, listed as having come from the palace of Louis XIV. Bronze vases from China. Satsuma jardiniere from Japan. A maiolica vase said to have cost $1600. Venetian crystal mirrors, with borders of art glass etched in silver.

A representation of a carpet in the palace of Louis XIV. A pedestal with marble top supporting mirror with tapestry, all in one piece—listed as the property of Louis XIV.

Tables listed as from the palace of Louis XIV, inlaid in classical design. Others of similar type listed as having been owned by Marie Antoinette. Cabinets from the palaces of Marie Antoinette, Louis XIV, Isabella and Ferdinand of Spain and Queen Elizabeth, according to the list.

Other pieces said to have been owned by Louis XIV include ebony and brass tables with companion pieces; music cabinet; four chairs and settee with hand-woven tapestry. Other pieces of ebony and gold furniture are listed as having come from Marie Antoinette.

Considered one of the most valuable pieces in the hotel is the divan in the main lobby, listed as having been in Marie Antoinette's palace of Versailles.

The only piece of American furniture in the public rooms of the hotel is a rustic seat made of California rosewood.

The home of A. T. Stewart in New York furnished ebony mantels, mirrors and a number of antique pieces of furniture.

Aside from the valuable furnishings of the Tampa Bay Hotel, its furnishings are to a great degree just as attractive and beautiful. No expense was spared by Mr. Plant when he built and furnished the hotel. The buildings, with their silver minarets, have marked the Tampa sky line for 40 years. They cover acres of river-front land, beautified with drives, parks and shrubbery and located in the very heart of the city.

Ball to Promote Antivivisection Bill in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—As a means of organizing support for the Bernhardt bill to stop the practice of vivisection upon dogs in the State of New York, an entertainment and ball is to be held at Pierre's, Fifth Avenue at Sixty-first Street on Jan. 3, beginning at 10:30 p. m. The bill is to be introduced into the Assembly at Albany soon by Republican Senator Frank X. Bernhardt.

Mrs. Herbert C. Pell, Jr., chairman of the ball, speaking of the urgent need of showing the large amount of public sentiment against vivisection, said:

"If every person who reads these words were to send a dollar, or even 50 cents, to Mr. Theodore Crane, treasurer, Union Club, New York City, the success of the bill would be assured. While there must be a strong general campaign for this measures, the members of the Christian Science Church need no persuasion that the practice of vivisection is not only cruel, but useless. This is an opportunity for all humane persons to help save living dogs from the tortures of laboratory experiments.

"The ball tickets are priced at $10 a couple, which includes supper and entertainment, as well as participation of the many gifts that have been donated. These include a trip to Bermuda, and an unusual new model radio receiver. Among the entertainers will be Mme. Frieda Hempel and Miss Irene Castle, in addition to Uncle Don and a number of other radio stars. We hope that all who can help in the sale of tickets will visit the New Ball Committee's room at Pierre's at once. The Meyer Davis orchestra, with Joe Moss, will play."

Patrons and patronesses include Mr. John Jacob Astor, Mr. Myron Taylor, the Duchess of Hamilton, the Marchioness of Donegal, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William Vanderbilt, Mrs. Aymer Johnson, Mrs. William Burden, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Mrs. Louis Gouverneur Morris, and many others. Mrs. Herbert C. Pell Jr., whose work has often been seen at the National Academy exhibitions, is offering to paint portraits until April 1, donating the proceeds to supporting the Bernhardt bill and the cause of anti-vivisection.

NATION'S INCOME STILL RECKONED IN MANY BILLIONS

Individual Net Incomes Totaled $18,118,634,941 in 1930 Reports

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Aggregate net income of the individual income tax payers of the nation in 1930 was announced yesterday by the Internal Revenue Bureau as $18,118,634,941.

The bureau said corporation net income amounted to $6,428,812,710. corporations paid $711,703,000 in tax while individuals paid $476,714,808. The individual net income for 1930 compared with $13,231,352,042 for 1931 and the corporation net income with $3,110,642,568 for 1931. Of the $18,118,634,941 in individual income reported in the year, taxes were paid on $13,692,584,305, the remainder being non-taxable.

The gross income of individuals for the 1930 year was $22,412,445,510. Of the total, $9,921,952,483 was from wages and salaries, $2,628,056,629 from business; $1,089,646,082 from partnerships; $636,738,218 profits from real estate, stocks, bonds, etc., not taxed as net gains from capital assets held more than two years; $556,392,180 capital net gain from assets held more than two years; $974,325,446 rents and royalties; $38,136,605 interest on government obligations not wholly exempt from tax; $4,197,303,925 dividends on stock of domestic corporations; $429,459,304 fiduciary, and $1,940,437,638 interest and other income.

From the business group, agriculture and related industries reported net profits of $51,378,846; mining and quarrying, $9,823,396; manufacturing, $75,397,816; construction, $65,460,451; transportation and public utilities, $13,965,064; trade, $13,955,054; service including professional, amusements, hotels, etc., $607,817,433; finance, $80,046,814; and other business the nature of which was not divulged $58,229,890.

Tax exempt obligations of $5,000,529,284 were reported held by the taxpayers.

Corporations which reported net income of $6,428,812,710 also reported losses for the prior year of $157,880,240, while 241,616 corporations reporting gross income of $46,500,564,065 had no net income and had deductions amounting to $51,378,158,919.

In the 1930 year, 150 persons reported incomes of $1,000,000 or more while 107,117 single women, heads of families, reported net income of $435,462,741 and 439,205 single women, not heads of families, reported net income of $1,704,168,023. Single men, not heads of families, numbered 894,706 with net income of $2,755,809,423. Husbands and wives who made joint returns and husbands whose wives made separate returns numbered 1,864,229 having net income of $10,882,725,878, and single men, heads of families, numbered 263,180 with net income of $968,809,537, wives filing separate returns numbered 104,325 and had net income of $915,034,093.

The number of income tax payers and net income by states follow:

State and Territories	Returns	Net Income
Alabama	22,805	$93,900,510
Arizonza	10,590	42,775,084
Arkansas	12,490	43,838,986
California	393,048	1,330,603,655
Colorado	28,986	125,795,609
Connecticut	74,821	400,674,216
Delaware	9,342	64,913,288
District of Columbia	51,044	217,558,448
Florida	28,133	126,910,394
Georgia	28,996	128,081,049
Hawaii	7,889	37,245,940
Idaho	7,852	27,757,374
Illinois	327,631	1,630,447,207
Indiana	65,679	280,940,214
Iowa	39,917	174,965,757
Kansas	32,660	127,620,176
Kentucky	31,621	135,098,479
Louisiana	32,979	138,836,043
Maine	17,829	80,690,507
Maryland	68,426	354,627,248
Massachusetts	202,253	1,010,333,740
Michigan	147,364	668,391,038
Minnesota	57,539	286,572,313
Mississippi	12,147	40,556,389
Missouri	85,507	419,648,187
Montana	11,635	43,495,235
Nebraska	27,271	113,934,843
Nevada	4,006	16,688,195
New Hampshire	13,927	60,014,739
New Jersey	187,943	956,732,849
New Mexico	6,288	24,970,971
New York	711,566	4,189,130,106
North Carolina	25,216	103,624,484
North Dakota	8,262	34,376,992
Ohio	199,600	950,397,134
Oklahoma	32,526	137,410,695
Oregon	26,047	106,076,107
Pennsylvania	322,503	1,620,314,109
Rhode Island	23,862	136,571,363
South Carolina	12,179	42,714,132
South Dakota	9,449	31,483,988
Tennessee	32,622	140,422,521
Texas	105,588	448,849,717
Utah	11,777	45,369,199
Vermont	8,635	39,259,341
Virginia	37,915	156,272,484
Washington*	63,129	238,857,983
West Virginia	27,130	110,726,146
Wisconsin	95,396	357,657,240
Wyoming	6,809	22,979,517
Total	3,707,509	18,118,634,941

*Alaska included in State of Washington.

Japan to Increase Telegram Charges

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 27—It is understood that the Ministry of Communications is to increase charges in yen on all foreign telegrams except press dispatches by 50 per cent, effective Jan. 1.

The increase has long been expected, since the rates have not been changed since Japan abandoned the gold standard, despite the fact that the yen has decreased by upward of a half in gold exchange value.

It is noteworthy that Japan is one of the few countries in the world where foreign telegram rates are not charged on the basis of the French gold franc. The fact that press telegram charges paid in yen are not changed is attributed to the importance the Government places on the interchange of world information through newspapers.

Directory Economizes As Misses Delete 'Miss'

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Chivalry has bowed to cold economy.

The most widely read book in New York—the directory of the New York Telephone Company—appeared in its winter edition with the courtesy title "Miss" eliminated from the names of more than 12,000 unmarried female subscribers.

The company said by deleting the title it cut 10 pages from each of the hundreds of thousands of the bulky books published, but that this economy had not been made at possible expense of injuring the feelings of any of the parties involved.

Several weeks ago letters were sent to each of the Manhattan women listed as "Miss" in the old directory explaining that, unless she objected, the title would be expunged from future editions. If she did object then she might keep the title and insert instead initials for the full spelling of her given name.

Less than 1000 preferred to retain the "Miss."

CHACO FIGHTING RESUMED

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 27 (By U. P.)—Desultory firing along the Fort Saavedra front in the Chaco jungles marked the end of the 24-hour Christmas truce between Bolivians and Paraguayans. Soldiers sought nothing but relief from heat and insects over Christmas day, with the temperature standing at 115 degrees in the shade. A few unimportant skirmishes occurred yesterday, with the Paraguayans busily engaged in fortifying Fort Corrales, in anticipation of a Bolivian attack.

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CUNARD CARIBBEAN CRUISES

Steel Crystals 'Put to Sleep' At 456 Degrees Below Zero

California Physicist Slows Dizzy Whirl of Atoms With Intense Cold to Discover Secrets of Construction for Steel Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—By putting crystals of metal "to sleep" with intense cold, a youthful physicist at the California Institute of Technology hopes to secure information that will make possible steel harder and stronger than man had thought possible.

He is Dr. Alexander Goetz, associate professor of physics in the Norman Bridge Laboratories and professor of physics at the University of Göttingen, Germany. The apparatus constructed for his delicate experiment is one of the most elaborate ever designed here.

Inside a cryostat or "thermos" bottle about the size and shape of an orange but with nine walls, each smaller section progressively surrounded by colder substances, Dr. Goetz has placed a few crystals of metal. With the aid of liquid helium, the coldest of substances, he is now attempting to reduce the temperature in the cryostat chamber to 456 degrees Fahrenheit below zero, or only 1.4 degrees above the level of absolute inertia of molecules.

As a super-refrigerating machine steadily withdraws heat from the cryostat, the electronic particles within the crystals gradually cease their fierce activity and, finally, like tops that have spent themselves, the atoms "go to sleep."

Dr. Goetz will not be able to see the "sleeping" crystals directly. There is no light within the cryostat, for when light is absorbed it produces heat. Therefore, weak X-rays, which pass completely through the tiny thermos bulb without being absorbed, are to be used so that the physicist may photograph the frozen metal.

The photographs are expected to show defects which savants here believe exist in metals, and which they hold responsible for certain metallic weaknesses. Theoretically, metals should be far harder and stronger than they are, they assert. If the suspected defects can be discovered from "sleeping" crystals, it may be possible to make steel 200 times stronger than the best manufactured at present, Dr. Goetz said.

Metallurgists have found that the rapid molecular movement within the crystal prevents close inspection of the "bricks" and obscures their vision of defections. This motion is accelerated by heat and retarded by cold. By stopping the motion with cold, it should be possible to catch a crystal off guard, they argue, with the result that the defects can be seen and corrected.

Another experiment of interest to physicists is to be found in an institute laboratory where with a giant porcelain X-ray tube operated at 650,000 volts, artificial production of alpha particles have been produced. By using the high speed alpha particles as bullets to blast neutrons with tremendous force from the atoms of various metallic substances, they hope to learn new secrets about the neutron—the latest puzzle which the physical universe has provided for man to toy with.

Hoover Ventures Farther South To Fishing Grounds

WITH PRESIDENT HOOVER OFF FLORIDA COAST, Dec. 27 (AP)—The anchors of President Hoover's fishing fleet, which so far has caught nothing worth mentioning, were ordered aweigh at dawn today with big game fishing off Southern Florida an eventual goal.

The presidential party, after a night spent at anchor at the mouth of the Nassau River, headed southward past Jacksonville and St. Augustine with the possibility that Daytona Beach might be reached by nightfall unless time is taken out for fishing en route.

In his two angling efforts so far, Mr. Hoover has met with no success whatsoever, but although disappointed, he still was determined to make a fitting haul before turning northward.

Although Mr. Hoover has not reached any definite decision as to where his cruise will end, he has determined to try his hand at sail fish and baracuda, probably near the southern tip of the Florida Peninsula.

CANADIENS INVADE GARDEN TONIGHT

The first visit of Canadiens for the present National Hockey League season is scheduled for tonight at the Boston Garden. Canadiens have not been as powerful this season as in other recent years, but are now hitting their stride and seemingly are ready to burst forth with their old style of hockey—speed, individual brilliance and aggressiveness.

Since the home team usually wins in hockey, the Bruins are favored, but the two entirely different modes of play make the game one of interesting speculation. Canadiens will present the same starting lineup as last season and will have only three new players in the lineup, all from Providence—Gaudreault, Carson and Giroux. There is some doubt whether Harry Oliver and Fred Hitchman will return to action for the locals tonight.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Peeps at Bygone Days

Charlie, Who Lived in Massachusetts

By KATE ARCHIBALD

CHARLIE was a boy who lived in Massachusetts. In those days there were no furnaces and the houses were heated by stoves. In Charlie's home there was the kitchen stove and the south front room stove. The kitchen was warm and so was the south room, but in cold weather the rest of the house was like an ice box.

Charlie slept in a little bedroom up under the eaves. When he went to bed at night he took a nice, warm soapstone with him to take the chill off the bed. The soapstone was oblong, about as big as a hot water bag, and held the heat until morning.

Charlie's grandmother, who lived with the family, took a warm flatiron to bed. She told Charlie that her great-grandmother used a warming pan to warm the bed. A warming pan was like a long-handled frying pan with a cover, and was filled with hot coals. It was passed back and forth in the bed to warm it.

Charlie slept on a feather bed. Under the feather bed was a tick filled with straw. This tick did not rest on springs nor on slats but on ropes which were laced from one side of the bedstead to the other.

Frank and Willie, who were Charlie's little brothers, slept on a trundle bed. A trundle bed was a low bed, close to the floor. It was pushed under the big bed, out of the way, in the daytime.

Wintry Mornings

In the morning Charlie found it hard to get up. It seemed so cozy snuggled down in the feather bed. It was like jumping into ice-cold water to get up. It took courage. The room was so cold that the frost was thick on the window.

As soon as he was dressed he hurried to the barn. How cold it was outside. His feet went "creak, creak" over the frozen ground. As it was still dark he had to carry a lantern.

His father had already fed the horses and cows and Charlie could hear them going "cronch, cronch," as they enjoyed breakfast. By the light of the lanterns he could see their breath going up in clouds of steam. Charlie helped to clean the stables and curry the horses. After that he helped with the milking.

By breakfast time there was a faint light in the east but it was still cold and dark. But when he opened the kitchen door, how bright and warm it seemed and what a delicious smell of breakfast there was! By this time his grandmother as well as his sisters, Sarah and Annie, and his brothers, Frank and Willie, were all up and dressed.

When they were gathered about the table the father asked a blessing and then they ate. For breakfast they had buckwheat pancakes with either molasses or maple sirup and sausage and warmed-up potatoes.

After breakfast all went into the sitting room, where they had family prayers. The father first read from the big family Bible, and then they prayed. Often he read from Psalms. Charlie always remembered just how his father read, "Know ye that the Lord, He is God; it is He that hath made us and not we, ourselves; we are His people and the sheep of his pasture."

By this time it was well after 7 o'clock and there was a scurrying to get ready for school. It was a walk of a mile and a half and the children had to dress very warmly. Charlie tied a tippet over his ears and the girls wore woolen hoods. All wore red mittens. Charlie carried his lunch in a tin pail but the girls carried theirs in wicker lunch baskets. They attended Meetin'house-hill School.

Spring at Last

Winter did not last always, and even before the snow was off the ground Charlie began to think about the trailing arbutus. He knew just where to find it down in the wood lot. He would poke around in the wet, brown leaves on the ground and, sure enough, there were the fragrant, pink blossoms. He would hold them close and sniff and sniff their lovely fragrance. No matter how wintry it was after that, Charlie knew that spring was coming soon.

Spring was wonderful in Massachusetts after the cold winter. Charlie loved everything about it except one—that was spring housecleaning. In those days there were no rugs on hardwood floors and no vacuum cleaners. They had carpets. In the spring these carpets had to be taken out on the line and the dust beaten out of them. This was Charlie's work. "Whack! Whack! Whack!" he would beat on the carpets. There was the best brussels carpet from the parlor, the ingrain carpet from the spare bedroom and several rag carpets.

While the carpets were up the floors and the paints were all scrubbed. There was a smell of soapsuds and wood that always went with spring housecleaning. Then the carpets had to be tacked down after they were stretched into place with a carpet stretcher.

In the summer time Charlie helped his father with the farm work. He liked plowing and mowing with horses, but he was not so fond of hoeing. Sometimes the rows of potatoes and corn seemed so long that it made Charlie feel that all he wanted to do was to lean on his hoe and listen to the crows and blue jays. Then his father would call, "Tut, tut, Charlie!" and Charlie would go to work again.

On very hot days, when he and his father were haying or hoeing, his sister Sarah would come to the field with a pitcher of switchel. This was made of cold water and molasses flavored with vinegar and ginger. It was most refreshing. Then Charlie and his father would rest under a tree and talk. This was the best part of hoeing.

Another nice thing about hoeing was going home to dinner at noon. His mother would call to him as he came in, "Get the butter, Charlie," and he would draw it up from the well where it hung in a tin pail at the end of a long string to keep cool.

Sunday was Charlie's favorite day. Then all the family drove to church in the carry-all. This was a two-seated carriage with a flat canopy top which was edged with a fringe. Charlie's mother played the organ and his father sang in the choir. The organ and choir were in a gallery at the back of the church and the people turned around during the singing and faced the organ.

Sometimes Charlie pumped the organ. He had to sit behind it and keep pumping while the organ played. If he stopped, then the organ stopped.

Sunday evening was about the only time that the family went into the parlor, or north front room. Then "Aunt Lottie's folks" came over and friends came in and they all gathered about the parlor organ. Charlie's mother played the organ and pumped it with her feet.

There were no radios nor even phonographs in those days so they enjoyed their own music. Some of the tunes were quite gay. Charlie enjoyed "Only an armor bearer, proudly I stand," and "Pull for the shore, sailor, pull for the shore," and "In the Sweet Bye and Bye"; he liked the way his father sang in a deep voice, "Bye and bye, bye and bye."

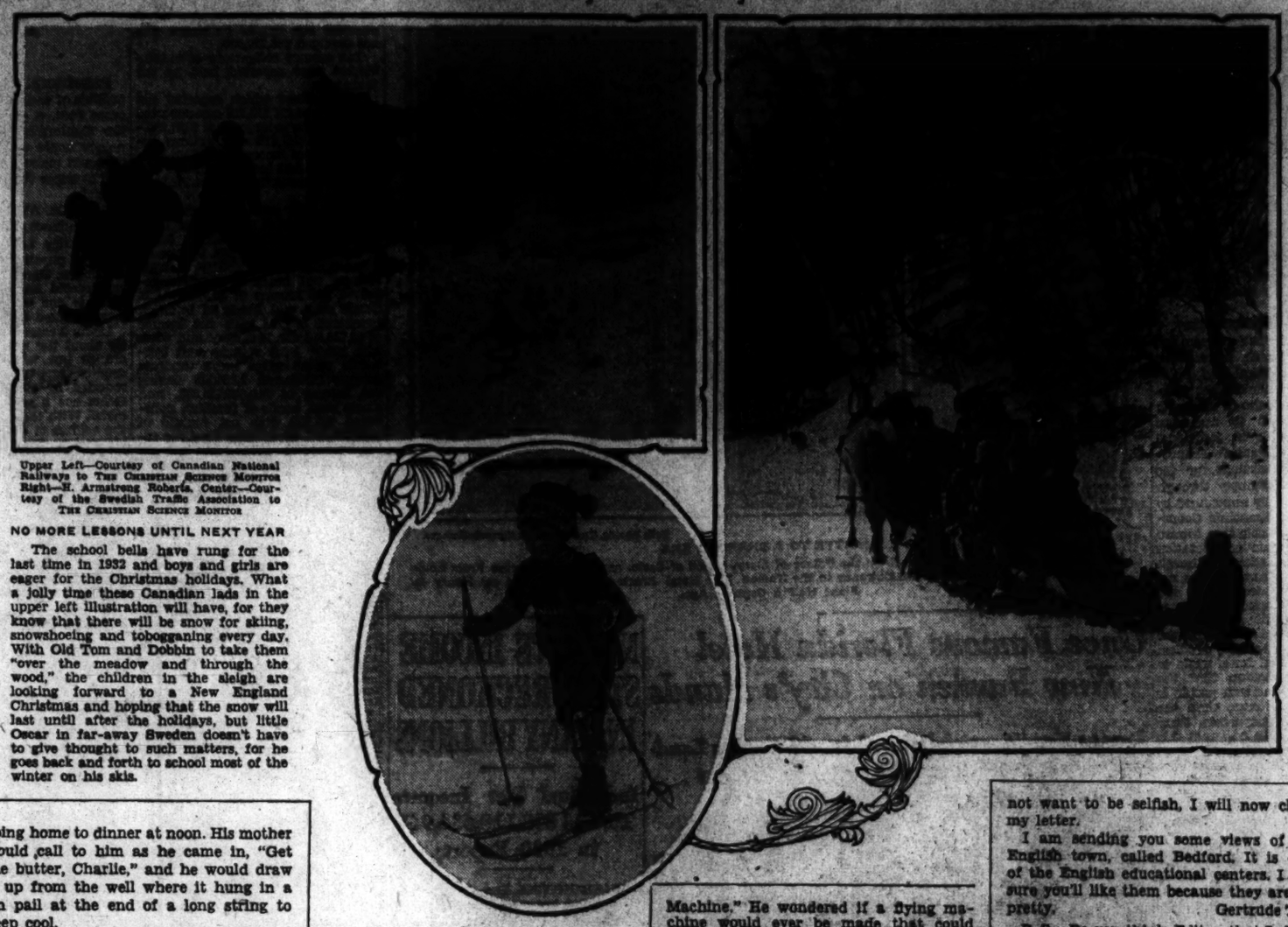
There were interesting objects in the parlor that the children liked to look at. In one corner was the whatnot. It had five fan-shaped shelves and just fitted into a corner. On the shelves were all manner of "whatnots." Uncle Adney had sailed on a clipper ship to China and there were several curios that he had brought back. There were pink shells which the children held to their ears to hear the sea roar.

Other evenings were pleasant, too, especially winter evenings. Then the family gathered about the big center table in the south front room and read by a kerosene lamp that had a green shade. Oh, those long evenings when Charlie read the Youths' Companion or books by James Fenimore Cooper—and ate russet apples. Often his father would crack walnuts for them. They had hard shells and he held a flatiron between his knees while he cracked the nuts with a hammer.

The family enjoyed the New England authors whose pictures were framed and hung on the wall—Emerson, Hawthorne, Whittier, Longfellow, Bryant and Lowell. Charles loved Whittier's "Snowbound" because it seemed to describe their home in a snow storm. He enjoyed reading a poem, "Darius Green and His Flying Machine." He wondered if a flying machine would ever be made that could actually stay up. Or would it come tumbling down like the one Darius Green made?

Now, Charlie is a grown-up man. He simply presses a button and soon the house is warm. Then he tells the family about the soapstone that he took to bed and the frost on the window and the cold mornings when he had to get out in the dark and do the chores. "Boys today know little about these things," grown-up Charlie always adds.

There's Joy in Wintry Weather



Upper Left—Courtesy of Canadian National Railways to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Right—H. Armstrong Roberts. Center—Courtesy of the Swedish Traffic Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NO MORE LESSONS UNTIL NEXT YEAR

The school bells have rung for the last time in 1932 and boys and girls are eager for the Christmas holidays. What a jolly time these Canadian lads in the upper left illustration will have, for they know that there will be snow for skiing, snowshoeing and tobogganing every day. With Old Tom and Dobbin to take them "over the meadow and through the wood," the children in the sleigh are looking forward to a New England Christmas and hoping that the snow will last until after the holidays, but little Oscar in far-away Sweden doesn't have to give thought to such matters, for he goes back and forth to school most of the winter on his skis.

How to Make Marbleized Paper

THIS is great fun to make and very useful for covering notebooks, books and small boxes.

You will need a bottle of turpentine and four tubes of oil paints—green, blue, yellow and red. If you want orange and violet you can mix them yourself. Then you must have a baking pan, the larger the better, the largest size meat pan is best. You will also need five or six small glasses or tins to hold the different colored paints, and the same number of small paint brushes. Then of course there is the paper you are going to marbleize. The large size school drawing paper is best for book covers.

* * *

Now if all these things are assembled, with plenty of old newspapers to cover your work table, you are ready to begin. First fill the pan about three-quarters full of water. Next squeeze a little of each color into a glass and stir in a little turpentine. Now decide what is to be the dominant color scheme of your paper—reds and orange, say, or blues and green.

If it is the latter, take some of the blue mixture on your brush and shake it lightly into the water. Then add green and yellow, and perhaps more blue. Soon you will see the colors forming a pattern on the surface of the water. Sometimes you can improve it by stirring it a bit here and there with the very tip of your brush.

Now take a sheet of paper, holding it out flat, and plunge it gently down into the water. Be sure that it is completely covered but do *not* let it touch the bottom of the pan. After a second lift it out and turn it over on a newspaper and observe the result.

If you like it, you will want to make another sheet as nearly resembling it as possible for the other side of your notebook. So try to use the same amount of each color again. You can color a dozen sheets without changing the water in the pan, but you must remember to make a fresh pattern of paint for each new sheet.

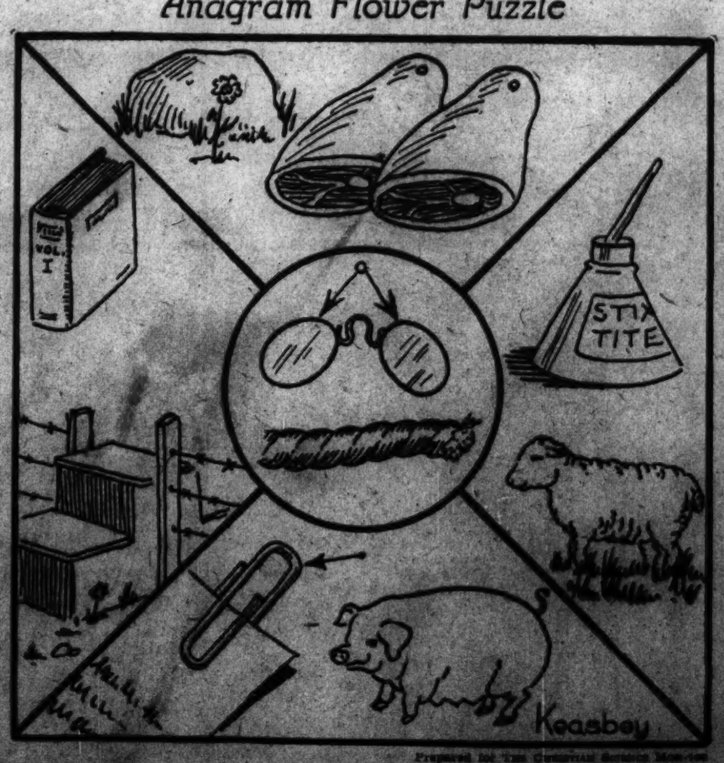
* * *

When you have finished leave your papers spread out until thoroughly dry. The paint that remains in your glasses can be used another day, but your brushes must be washed out carefully in turpentine to keep them from stiffening.

Marbleized paper may be pasted on the covers of a loose-leaf notebook, using bookbinders' linen of a harmonizing color for the back, and a plain colored lining paper. Brushing a thin coating of white shellac over the cover after it is dry will make it very durable.

Used without mounting, marbleized paper makes a pretty cover for a school booklet on any subject, tied with a cord or ribbon. You can marbleize small pieces of white wrapping paper and use them for wrapping small gifts. If you wish to cover a box, you can cut pieces to fit the different sides from a sheet of marbleized drawing paper and paste them on smoothly.

Anagram Flower Puzzle



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the objects in each of the five groups above are correctly named, the letters in each case may be rearranged to form the name of a flower. For example, from the letters in the words AUNT and PIE may be formed the name PETUNIA. Now try to discover the five familiar flowers represented above.

Mail Bag

Horsforth, Yorkshire, England

Dear Editor:

I have never written to the Mail Bag before, although I have read the Monitor for three years. Our house is situated out in the country, in the village of Horsforth, near the town of Leeds, in Yorkshire. I go to St. Margaret's School, and am in the seventh grade. I love writing essays, and letters, and would love to gain an American girl pen-friend, about my age (13).

I love to read the Monitor and would be very grateful if my letter were printed as it is my first attempt, and I hope to gain a few corries by it. I love to read about Snubs, Our Dog (I wish he were my dog), and the Lighter Vein, and the Children's Page, also the Educational Page. I go to the nearest Christian Science Sunday School, which is in Headingly. I love the Sunday School, and the church.

I have two brothers and one sister. My eldest brother, Walter, is 18, and my other brother and my sister are both eight, and their names are Christine and Sydney.

Well, now, I think I am taking up too much space, and as other children will also want their letters printed and I do not want to be selfish, I will now close my letter.

I am sending you some views of an English town, called Bedford. It is one of the English educational centers. I am sure you'll like them because they are so pretty.

Gertrude T.

P. S.—Do you think, Editor, that I shall gain any pen pals?

[I think, Gertrude, that you probably will. Many thanks, too, for the views of Bedford.—Ed.]

Italy, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my second letter to the Mail Bag, and I hope it will be published. I do not take the Monitor, but I read my grandmother's. I am in the fourth grade at school. I am nine years old and my hobbies are stamp collecting, art, music and baseball. I planted an orange grove according to directions in the Monitor.

I shall be glad to exchange post cards or stamps with anyone.

Billy B.

Jumbled Sports

If you transpose the letters in the following words you will find the names of five winter sports.

1. Nigktas.
2. Cheyok.
3. Kinisg.
4. Nidliga.
5. Ganibongont.

Hospitality of A City Window Sill

To those living in a large city it is wonderful how interesting a window sill can be made, and how the birds respond to one's love for them.

One Sunday morning the writer found a sparrow's egg laid on the window sill; this particular window sill was kept for these wee friends. Another window sill in the same flat was kept for the pigeons, and a third for the sea gulls. Each family of birds was catered for separately, and each knew its own particular sill.

Bread crumbs, and Rangoon rice, uncooked, were provided for the little sparrows. They are very fond of this rice, and on holidays they got an extra feed of sweet cake, and didn't they enjoy it! The pigeons were fed with maize, peas and lentils; the sea gulls (the writer overlooked a river which flowed through the west end of this city) with pieces of fat, and fish, and on holidays raw mince.

The sea gulls were delightful. At first they were shy of landing on the window sill, but after a time became quite tame, and often their beautiful soft bodies would brush over the writer's hands when putting out their food. One gull always acted as sentinel. He would perch on a chimney on a house opposite and as soon as he saw one at the window would fly off, calling to the rest of his family to come for their meal. Not one of them ever partook of a meal till they all had collected.

It is wonderful how hospitable a city window sill can be, and what a variety of concerts one can enjoy, graciously provided by these dear wee friends.

The Air Balloon

I knew it was a fairy thing,
The air balloon Nurse gave to me;
Although they tied it to a string,
I knew it wanted to be free.
And though its colors were so fine
I knew it really wasn't mine.

The wind knew, too, that it was lost,
And wanted to fly back again
To Fairyland. Although it cost
A penny, and Nurse said, "Miss Jane,
I've bought a big balloon for you,"
I knew it wasn't mine, I KNEW!

It was so beautiful, you see;
It was so sweet, that air balloon;
I felt it try to fly from me;
And whispered, "You shall go quite soon.
I know you're lost. Oh, please don't strain
And pull. I'll set you free again."

And when Nurse went into a shop
I let its string go, carefully.
I knew quite well it couldn't stop;
It WAS so glad to be set free.
Over the roof I saw it flit.
I'm sure the Fairies welcomed it!

ETHEL TALBOT.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Found in Christmas" puzzle published last week:

1. Trim. 2—Match. 3—Mast. 4—Rim. 5—Stir. 6—Ham. 7—His. 8—Cat. 9—Hit. 10—Hat.

An Educational Method
That May Help You to Go Forward

The opportunity to obtain education is available to everyone who lives within reach of the postman, for there are many institutions which offer instruction by correspondence. There's hardly a subject that cannot be learned in this way.

You may find it worth while to study for a position "higher up" in your own business. Or you may have a talent that can be developed for service in another line of endeavor. Spare time studying will equip you with a wealth of ideas which will pave the way for your advancement.

A number of the better type correspondence schools advertise in The Christian Science Monitor. They feature various business, cultural and professional subjects. There are also university extension courses conducted by mail which offer instruction in subjects of college grade. Watch for the opportunities offered in the school advertisements.

If the current Monitors do not supply the information you desire, please write to the School and Camp Section, Advertising Department.

The Christian Science Monitor
An International Daily Newspaper
Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

THE HOME FORUM

Middlebrook Safe for the Cold Snap

WE DON'T often get a cold snap like this at Middlebrook and, while it lasts, we have to make the most of it. In this climate freezing weather is such a rarity that, when the thermometer drops to twenty degrees above zero, we prepare for it as for a polar blizzard, with many a protest against the cold, with many an assurance from our country-bred neighbors that such things never occurred in the good old days, but with a secret delight. For when the north wind is whistling down on us, carrying a full dozen degrees of frost, and the ground is brittle and hard, and the big fir tree groans aloud to the quail which roost in its branches, and Farmer Pudbury goes by with the only real fur cap in this part of the world—then we can feel that we are real pioneers, battling with the elements on the frontier, while our soft city cousins are hugging their radiators on the other side of the hill, five miles away.

And what a bustling of preparation gets under way as soon as the north wind begins to groan through the big fir tree! What desperate measures are taken as if an arctic gale were raging down upon us! What a reckless heaping of four-foot cord wood on the furnace of Mr. Whiffleton's greenhouse, where the winter chrysanthemums are just coming into bloom for the mid-winter market! What a herding of cows into Mr. Pudbury's barn, what extravagant quantities of straw to bed down his big bay horses! And how Colonel Blossom braves the cold in a monstrous tweed coat to lay all the sacks he can borrow on his primroses and make good his boast that he always has primrose blooms for New Year!

* * *

We who are newly come from the steam-heated city on the other side of the hill like to feel that we have some part in this general campaign against the weather, that we are holding up our end among these hardy natives of the country. It gives us a noble feeling, as if we deserve our roaring grate fire when we go out into the teeth of the gale to cut up the tough trunks of ancient oak trees—I handling the saw, clad in an Indian buckskin coat of beaded finery to turn the north wind, the little girl from next door piling the wood into the wheelbarrow, mumied up in four sweaters and two pairs of mittens, until she can barely move, and her arms hang out from her sides at an angle of forty-five degrees. The third member of our gallant band, the little boy from next door, is so insulated in white woolens that he has little more shape and hardly more power of locomotion than a snow man; but no snow man ever had such scarlet cheeks, such a round nose, the exact color of a cherry.

There are other important things to be done before we can go indoors for the night, before Middlebrook will be safe for the cold snap. We have to chop a hole in the ice of the lily pond for the benefit of Archibald and the other goldfish; and it seems strange, as we stand on the ice and look down into the black water below, that our frogs, the McGregors, are down there somewhere, and Hannibal, the ancient tortoise, is hibernating, quite comfortably, in the frozen mud. Then there are sacks to be laid over our winter cabbages, fourteen of them, in the hope that they may survive the icy blast which is roaring over the remains of last summer's vegetable garden; but alas, in the morning all the cabbages are frozen, all our labor of transplanting them as seedlings, all our watering and cultivation, is lost. Fourteen cabbages gone and a full score of turnips in one night—we wonder how long the country's agriculture can stand this drain.

* * *

As the pale, ineffectual sun begins to set behind the oak woods, blackening their trunks and branches like an old wood cut, we sally forth on a final reconnoitering expedition, to see that no wanderers have been left out in the cold. This is a wise precaution, for we find several. It takes the north wind to strip the country clean, to blow away the accumulated débris of the summer and leave the ground utterly bare. Many a forgotten thing, lost in the long grass of summer or the leaves of autumn, is thrown up by the gale.

In the rock garden, whence all the leaves have been blown now, we find—whom do you suppose? No less a personage than Topsy, the crinkly-haired colored doll, frozen solid in a little pond between the rocks, her round eyes staring at the sky. Topsy disappeared last spring, and has been lying out here in the rock garden ever since. Except that she is no longer colored, that the rich brown of her complexion has been replaced by a muddy white, Topsy seems to have survived her outing quite happily. After we have chopped her out of the ice with an ax and thawed her on the furnace, Topsy seems as jolly and as friendly as ever. She rests tonight in the place of honor, in the bed of the little girl next door.

Not far from Topsy we find the toy tractor with the caterpillar tread which the little boy from next door took with him into the woods last summer. After some effort, he was located, dozing on a mossy rock, but the tractor never turned up. When we find it, the tractor is badly in need of an overhaul and a paint job. We wind it up and it busses frantically for a moment, trying in vain to move the caterpillar tread which had been the pride of the little boy last spring; but alas, its tread won't move and it subsides presently after a final, despairing click. With a gross discrimination in favor of Topsy, the mother of the little boy next door refuses to allow the tractor into its owner's bed.

In the shelter of the high rocks we make a more cheerful discovery. There, covered by a blanket of warm oak leaves, a white lily has decided to sprout four months ahead of its fellows. Its mottled leaves are a good four inches above the frozen ground already, lured into the sunshine by the mild fall. The little girl and I hope we are just in time. We cover it again with leaves and sod and pile over it some of the boughs that have been blown off the big fir tree. The little girl says it will be warm and cosy, and anyway, summer will be here a week from next Friday.

* * *

The white lily is not the only guest who has been deceived by the mild fall and punished by the north wind. Flat against a grizzled gray rock we find another outcast of the storm—a jasmine with two blooms, like little yellow stars. Even in the midst of our cold snap we can still smell its fragrance, this grave little child of midwinter. As we lay a sack over the jasmine bush, anchoring it with little stones, we almost wish our cold snap were over.

Last of all, as it is getting dusk, we feed the birds. Mr. Pudbury has given us a pail of grain and the little girl has managed to acquire half a loaf of stale bread, of which all is left but the center (the little boy got that when our backs were turned), and with these we prepare to give the birds a generous banquet.

There are many mouths to feed. Little brown birds with gray vests, which must be warm protection against the wind, are hopping about the garden these days, feeding on the berries of cotoneasters and berberis, woodpeckers are working hard among the oak trees, and further off, just out of sight, quail and pheasants are hidden, hoping that we won't forget them.

The little brown birds, who have known us intimately all year, flutter down immediately to peck up the bread crumbs in surprising quantities; but the quail and pheasants wait until we have gone. We can hear them rustling in the fir trees yonder and calling softly to one another, as if consulting on our good intentions. When we have gone indoors at last, they skirmish over cautiously; in single file, top-knots bobbing, little round eyes watching our house, like an army marching through enemy territory. But, when they see the grain and find that no one disturbs them, they conclude that we must be friends after all, and in the morning they come again early for breakfast. With them is a mighty cock pheasant, with gorgeous tail and proud white ruff about his neck, who would scorn such public charity at any other season, but is glad enough to accept it now. For about Middlebrook, where there are no steam-heated radiators, no stone walls to stop the north wind, one touch of the cold snap makes us all kin.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.
Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITOR OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month 75c
Single copies, 3 cents.
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Cost of remailing copies of the Monitor is as follows:
Foreign
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16 to 22 pages 4½c 32 pages 7½c
Including Canada, Newfoundland and any Pan-American countries.
United States
14 pages 2c 24 to 30 pages 4c
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NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1231-1237 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 270 Madison Ave., New York City.
CENTRAL: Room 1058, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 626 Market St., San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 216 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: 3, Avenue de l'Opéra.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
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EUROPEAN: 1 and 3, Adelphi Terrace, London.
Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
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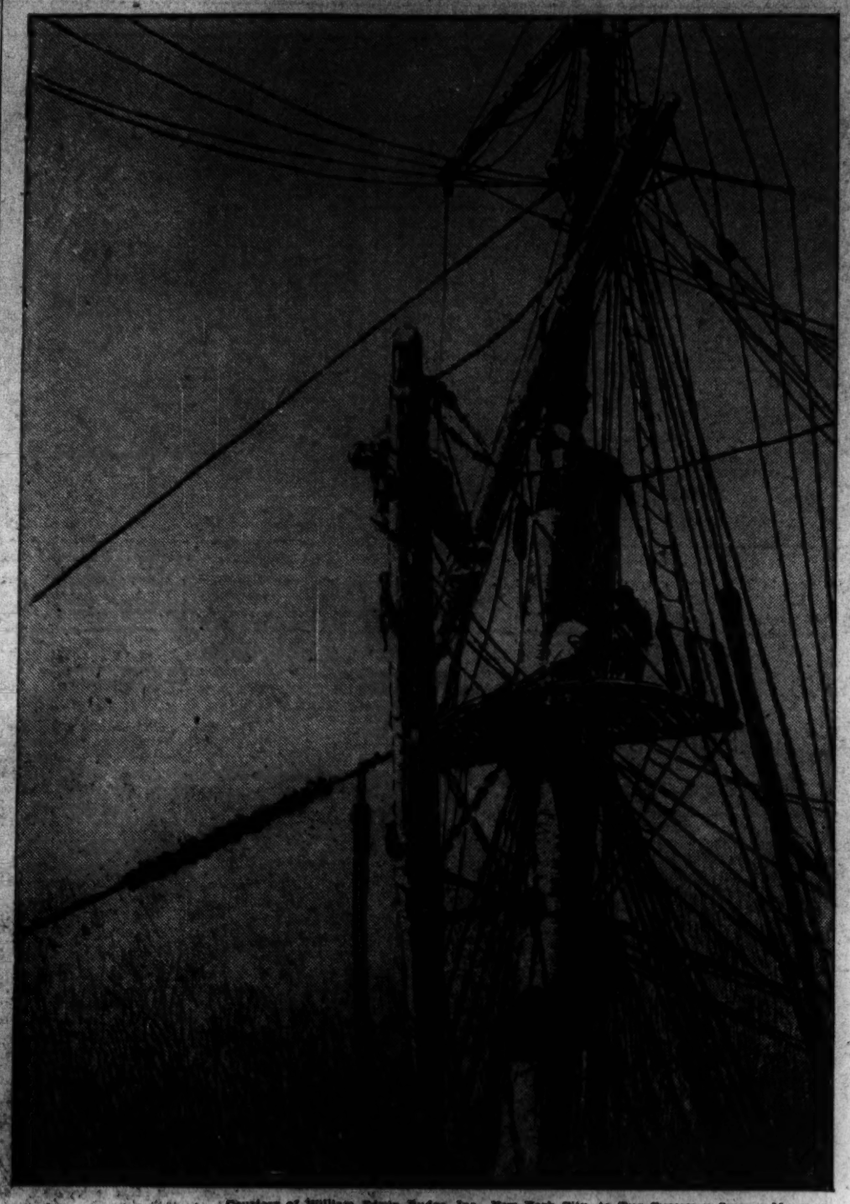

Courtesy of William Edwin Rudge, Inc., New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Refitting: From an Etching by Arthur Briscoe

IN THE DAYS of sailing ships, sailors had pet jobs. Perhaps the best was the morning task of overhauling the buntlines, while sailing in the track of sunlight and warm breezes. Aloft on the yards, the sailor found himself in a world apart from the narrow shingle of gleaming wood and brass that was the deck below. Acres of canvas billowed about him, up where the towering trucks swayed gently in a dome of blue infinity.

Sailors must have envied the riggers swarming thrpugh a ship's rigging in the shelter of a city berth. Below them was the clatter and clamor of commerce; the dray-congested thoroughfare, and gray patches of warehouse roofs.

What a picture of the port of London was the Thames-side ship riggers! Perched at the pinnacle of a lofty ship, toiling in a hazy strata of church spires and soaring sea birds, the rigger saw at a single glance the majestic sweep of teeming city and crowded stream.

Arthur Briscoe's craftsmanship usually reveals seamen at their virile chores—the strenuous trick at the wheel while running free in a gale; or maybe the crowd in oilskins, heaving down the tack while a Cape Horn graybeard thunders over the bulwark. In "Refitting," he gives the ship over to the riggers.

In this study we see these alongshore artisans toiling in the main top. Such a scene, where proportions are presented by the presence of men, emphasizes the massive and ponderous weight of a ship's spars and working gear. It emphasizes the rugged rather than the graceful qualities of the ship.

Out on the main yard is a rigger, standing on the footrope. He appears to be holding a brush, and a paint or grease pot swings from a lanyard close at hand. The gossamer tracery of braces, slings, stays, chains and whatnot perhaps present a picture of confusion to the landsman. From a technical viewpoint, Mr. Briscoe probably has overlooked nothing, since he has tasted the sea through the thorough schooling of the forecastle.

As in all of his work, there are numerous little realistic details, such as the intentness of the riggers getting the vessel ready for sea again, and the homely touch of detail in the chafing gear on the mainstay—the line slanting off at the lower left which has been wrapped in a matting of old canvas and rope yarns to prevent the main yard from wearing on the stay when braced up sharply.

Mr. Briscoe's efforts in "close-ups" always represent a faithful reproduction of detail. The work he has wrought with such patient accuracy surely must touch the romantic heart of a sailor. In "Refitting," the British marine etcher again reveals his loving intimacy with ships.

Snow in the Wood

I still remember how in that dim wood
The slow grave flakes came sifting, sifting down,
Flake upon flake of an incessant brood
Faltering to the silence they had strewn.
There was no sound; no wind, no dart of bird,
Only the whisper of the flake-drift there
Against dark trees; no other sound was heard,
No other motion in the milk-white air
Save slow flakes slanting, hour by silent hour,
Across dim trunks whose earthen feet were lost
In tenderness more tender than a flower,
Falling unnumbered through the windless frost;
They gathered earthward, white and still of wing,
But with a soft and myriad whispering.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

A Great Caravan Bringing Silk

It was on that short morning that we passed for nearly two hours a great caravan bringing silk from Szechuan to Yunnanfu. Many travelers were taking advantage of its soldier guard, the regular protective escort, called the pao-shan-toeh, which merchants arrange with the government to protect them and their goods to and from the capital on the main routes once or twice a month. Even in the days of Kubla Khan large bodies of travelers attached themselves for safety to high officials in their travels, and no doubt paid high for the privilege. Though I had seen Yang-kai and Kung-shan filled with one, this was the first time I had seen a big caravan out on the road. Besides surely two thousand mules and horses with large packs, the mules for the most part in good condition, each score led by an animal wearing bells and red pompons, often red-foxtails and other furs, there were scores of soldiers in long irregular files, the officers on little stallions, with boys in uniform to carry their thermos-bottles. . . . The soldiers carried one another across the streams, perhaps taking turns by days or by streams at wetting their cloth-shod feet, though neither carried nor carrier could long remain dry. There were men on foot in a slightly foreign dress, who may have been students making their way home for the summer vacation, great numbers of coolies, most of them carrying loads, many two-bamboo chairs with women, a few children, some men in them, beds, baggage and all. Now and then there was a man with three carriers, occasionally followed by a coolie with his baggage. . . .

Like a mighty stream the caravan poured endlessly down the steep rocky hillside trail on which it had split in two, only to be forced to come together again and fight its way through and up another narrow gorge—day after day the same thing. On a hundred or more of the mules were big loads of brilliant red blankets or rugs, which I later found came from Tungch'uan; there were some cattle, sheep, goats, coolie-loads of hides, baskets of chickens, of roosters crowing boastfully as they passed, and mingled with, but not of the train, men back-packing to the capital loads of wool several times larger than themselves. . . . In short, it was as if all the types and merchandise that a railroad would carry were stretched out for miles along the trail.—From "Roving Through Southern China." By HARRY A. FRANCK. (New York: Century.)

Engel Gottes

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

SEIT alters haben sich Künstler und Dichter für die Verherrlichung von Engeln begeistert und haben sie in höchster und reinster menschlicher Vorstellung auf der Leinwand und in Versen dargestellt. Aber so verdienstvoll viele dieser Bestrebungen in ihrer Absicht, das Denken zur Betrachtung der unendlichen Wahrheit zu erheben, auch sein mochten, so konnten sie Gottes Engelboten, von deren Erscheinen die Bibel so oft berichtet, doch nur versinnbildlichen. Zweifellos hat sich jeder Mensch schon einmal gesehnt zu wissen, welcher Art solche den Menschen abgestatteten Besuche waren. Dieses Verlangen kann durch die Aufklärung befriedigt werden, die die Christliche Wissenschaft über Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, und Seine Idee, den vollkommenen geistigen Menschen und das vollkommene geistige Weltall, bringt.

Das Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, enthält ein Kapitel mit der Überschrift „Glossarium", das die Begriffsbestimmung vieler Wörter in ihrer ursprünglichen und wissenschaftlichen Bedeutung enthält. Auf Seite 581 finden wir die erhebende Erklärung für Engel: „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind; die Inspiration der Güte, Reinheit und Unsterblichkeit, allem Bösen, aller Sinnlichkeit und aller Sterblichkeit entgegenwirkend". Wie gut es doch ist zu wissen, daß durch das Verständnis der Einheit des Menschen mit Gott alle Menschen die Engel der göttlichen Liebe beherbergen können! Der Psalmist sang: „Er hat seinen Engeln befohlen über dir, daß sie dich behüten", und das Menschenherz erwidert froh und freudig diese Botschaft.

Die himmlischen Heerscharen singen der Erwartung im menschlichen Bewußtsein immerdar ihre Botschaften und versichern uns, daß der Mensch nicht von der Erde sondern das Kind Gottes ist, daß er himmlischen Ursprungs und göttlich geschaffen ist, die unendliche Liebe, den Vater und die Mutter aller, zu verherrlichen. Diese Engel oder wahren Gedanken veranlassen uns, den Blick zu erheben, auf das Gute zu vertrauen und uns über die Wahrheit des Seins zu freuen. Sie sind Herr über Niedergeschlagenheit und Verzagtheit und zerstören infolge ihres unsterblichen Wesens die Trugvorstellungen über Sterblichkeit. Ihre ermutigenden Botschaften können weder zu Lande noch zur See, weder durch die äußerste Finsternis noch durch das Getöse des Tages erstickt werden; denn sie schwingen sich auf und singen die ewigen Loblieder des harmonischen Seins, die den Menschen Gesundheit, Heiligkeit und Glück versprechen. Sollten wir diese wahren geistigen Gedanken, diese Boten des Himmels, nicht gastfreundlich empfangen und immer gern und freudig beherbergen? Beim Kommen des Erlösers brachten sie die frohe Kunde: „Friede auf Erden und den Menschen ein Wohlgefallen", und sie haben nie aufgehört, dem Menschenherzen ihre frohen Hoffnungs-, Glaubens- und Siegeslieder zu bringen.

Die die Güte und Lieblichkeit Gottes und Seines vollkommenen Werkes zum Ausdruck bringende bilderreiche Weissagung Jesajas bringt jedem, der geistige Ruhe und Erfrischung sucht, reiche Verheißungen der erlösenden Liebe und der überschwenglichen Barmherzigkeit Gottes. Die in der Verwirrung des materiellen Sinnes scheinbar Verlorenen, durch Furcht und Zweifel Irregeführten und Bestürzten finden eine klare Darlegung der Art und Weise des Erscheinens der Wahrheit, und die Verheißung der liebevollen Führung und Obhut Gottes wird ihnen zur Gewißheit. Welch reichen Trost doch folgende Worte aus dem 30. Kapitel enthalten: „Wenn ihr umkehrtet und stilleblieb, so würde euch geholfen; durch Stillesein und Hoffen würdet ihr stark sein"! Und es ist noch hinzugefügt: „Da werdet ihr singen . . . und euch von Herzen freuen. . . . Und der Herr wird seine herrliche Stimme schallen lassen". Jeder müde Pilger kann bei seinem Vorwärtsdringen zu Gott emporblicken lernen und auf „seine herrliche Stimme", den Engelgesang—die erlösenden geistigen Ideen des göttlichen Gemüts—horchen. Mit dem Erwachen zu der liebreichen, lebenspendenden Christusbotschaft verschwinden die Dornen und das Gestrüpp, die zähen Hindernisse und die sich senkenden Wolken des sterblichen Sinnes, und wir erkennen, daß der Weg, der aufwärts führt, friedlich und freudig ist.

Die Bibel berichtet sehr oft, wie den Erzvätern und Propheten vor alters und später den Hirten Engel erschienen und das Kommen Christi Jesu, des Wegweisers der Menschheit, verkündigten. Unser Meister brachte das unschätzbare reine und volle Wirken der Wahrheit auf die Erde, indem er Krankheit heilte und Sünde und den Tod überwand. Sein Leben erfüllt uns mit Hoffnung und weckt in uns den Glauben an die Unsterblichkeit. Jesu Erlebnis in der Wüste zu Beginn seines Wirkens bietet ein vollkommenes Beispiel der beschützenden und lebenerhaltenden Kraft der Engel oder Gedanken Gottes, die die Tücke und den Angriff des Bösen überwinden. Auf Seite 566 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit lesen wir: „Das Alte Testament weist den Engeln, den göttlichen Botschaften Gottes, verschiedene Ämter an. Das Kennzeichen Michaels ist geistige Stärke. Er führt die himmlischen Heerscharen gegen die Macht der Sünde, gegen den Satan, und kämpft die heiligen Kriege. Gabriel hat die friedlichere Aufgabe, ein Gefühl von der Immergegenwärtigkeit der dienenden Liebe mitzuteilen. Diese Engel grüßen uns aus den Tiefen". Ebenso war es in der Prüfungszeit unseres Meisters; denn die Ansprüche der Sünde, die ihn vernichtet hätten, wurden durch die Reinheit und die Kraft des göttlichen Wortes zurückgewiesen, und es steht geschrieben: „Die Engel traten zu ihm und dienten ihm".

Diese ununterbrochen und ewig sich entfaltenden göttlich erleuchteten Botschaften kommen zu dem emporgehobenen Bewußtsein, um uns zu ermutigen, zu stärken, zu erleuchten und uns aus allen Schwierigkeiten herauszuführen. Sie singen die Lieder, die uns die so gern vernommene ewige und allgegenwärtige Liebe unseres Gottes verkündigen, der bei Seinen Kindern weilt und Seine Güter, den Reichtum der Weisheit, die Fülle des Friedens und die Freude unaufhörlicher Freiheit, mit ihnen teilt. Das ist das Erbe der Kinder Gottes und immerdar der Gesang der Engel.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Skill-Hunger and Skating

Saturday mornings are the field days, so to speak, of the serious skating fans. The swing doors of the ice rink have scarcely opened before we silently file in. With a solemnity befitting a rite, we go about our business. Silently we lace on our boots and in silence step onto the virgin ice.

Through the high windows the light falls austerely on the sheet of gray. Under the gallery the lounge lies in deep shadow; the gay red chairs have lost their gayety, and the empty glass-topped tables bleakly reflect the light. A youthful figure in tartan kilt and scarlet sweater alone strikes a ringing note of color. The rest of us are drab and undistinguished in appearance. Everything in its appointed time: not for this hour the chic dresses and the music of the band.

Smartly we cut our preliminary "eight," staking out our claim on the ice. Now for the school figures! Not a word is spoken; the stars in their courses are not more silent than we as we swing in our circles or stop reflectively to examine the filagree markings on the ice. How dull to the onlooker! But we are glowing and aspiration soars.

* * *

Three young girls, hardly more than children, are doing incredibly skillful things farther down the rink. We, less expert, pause for a moment and look wistfully. But only for a moment, as this precious uncrowded morning hour is ours; once more the determined cut of steel rasps the ice.

A distinguished educationist has described this age as "skill-hungry." I think that he is right, for are not we skating enthusiasts ardent witnesses to the truth of his assertion? Without regard to age or circumstance, we circle and loop and spin without thought of fame or honor, ravenously working in our own way to appease this strange skill-hunger.

The hands of the clock leap on, instructors begin to appear to give early lessons, and chattering youngsters arrive under escort. The tense atmosphere is broken. Little shafts of sun dart through the windows and burnish the ice. One by one the early enthusiasts melt away.

* * *

Once more the doors swing open and the warm air enfolds us from the cold night. Lightly we run down the steps. The dressing room is a flower garden of gay frocks, an aviary of bird voices. Everyone is on tiptoe with expectation, for tonight there is to be a star turn. The rink glows with light, the band is playing a lively waltz, there is the confused sound of laughter, talk and the ring of steel on ice as the couples swing to the rhythm of the music.

The deep boom of a gong sounds, there is a whirl to the sides; the lights go out and from a corner in the gallery a single spotlight dazzles on the opaline surface.

Like a moonbeam the skater glides on, the light flashing on the diamond buttons of her dress and sparkling on the jewel in her cap. A swift, swinging run on her skates to gain impetus, and with a bold stroke the edge cuts the ice. A statue poised in motion, she skims over the icy floor. Soundless now, slower, slower yet she glides as the great circle narrows: then, with a flick the eye can hardly follow, she is off again on flying blades. Lovely the ballet dancer but earthbound beside the lightning of these winged feet—this veritable dancing on wings!

Lightly as a poised butterfly now, she skims in the pool of light. With exquisite precision she swings forward—leaps—and her skates flash as she cuts the ice in a strong backward sweep. The music ends. The skater comes to rest, balanced motionless on the points of her skates. There is a deafening round of applause: she skims lithely to the exit and is gone.

Ships

You love ships.
. . . Tall-masted schooners lifting
Sideways up and under as the deep wave dips,
Little sly fishing-smacks with small sails scuttering
Tinily to windward, low along the skyline. . . .
So that they adventure out, freed on the water,
Released, swift, springing—so that they are ships!

Stately forthright steamers with smoke far-streaming,
Starry-necklaced ferry-boats lacing like a tale
Happily ended, across and back the rivers,
Racing-boats, many-oared, flashing down the morning,
Dark canoes with lanterns, or with stenciled sail. . . .

Your quick eyes follow them, lighted like a lover's.
The ships that bear a lifetime of your city-bound desires:
You love ships. I watch you, wistfully:
You love ships . . .
I love hearth-fires.

—MARGARET WIDDEMER, in "The Road to Downdegay." (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

Angels of God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ANGELS in imagery have for ages been the inspiration of artists and poets, who have portrayed upon canvas and in verse concepts which represent the highest and purest forms human imagination has brought forth. But, worthy as many of these efforts have been in tending to lift thought to the contemplation of infinite Truth, they could do no more than symbolize God's angel-messengers, of whose appearing the Bible so often speaks. Doubtless everyone at some time has yearned to know the manner of such visitation to mankind. The fulfillment of this desire may be found in the enlightenment which Christian Science brings regarding God, as divine Mind, and His idea, perfect spiritual man and the perfect spiritual universe.

In her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has included a chapter called the "Glossary," which gives the definition of many words according to their original and scientific meanings. On page 581 may be found this inspiring explanation of angels: "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." How good it is to know that through the understanding of man's unity with God all are privileged to entertain the angels of divine Love! The Psalmist sang, "He shall give his angels charge over thee," and the heart of mankind responds to this message with gladness and joy.

The angelic hosts are ever singing their messages to the waiting thought, abiding in the consciousness of men, assuring them that man is not of the earth, but is the child of God, of heavenly origin, created divinely to glorify infinite Love, the Father and Mother of all. These angels, or true thoughts, inspire us to look up, to trust in good, and to rejoice in the truth of being. They are the masters of depression and discouragement, and because of their immortal nature they dispel the illusions of mortality. Their comforting messages cannot be hushed on land or sea, through the densest darkness or the din of day, for they soar and sing the eternal hymns of harmonious being, bearing to humanity the assurance of health, holiness, and happiness. Should we not keep open house, and be always willing and glad to entertain these true spiritual thoughts, these messengers of heaven? At the coming of the Saviour they bore the glad tidings, "On earth peace, good will toward men;" and they have never ceased to carry their gladdening songs of hope, faith, and victory into the hearts of men.

The prophecy of Isaiah, replete with the beauty of metaphor, expressing the goodness and loveliness of God and His perfect work, brings to everyone seeking spiritual rest and refreshment rich promises of God's redeeming love and abundant mercy. To those seemingly lost in the maze of material sense, misguided and perplexed by fear and doubt, the manner of Truth's appearing is clearly explained, and the promise of God's loving guidance and protection is assured. What wealth of comfort one finds in these words from the thirtieth chapter: "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength;" and it is further added: "Ye shall have a song, . . . and gladness of heart. . . . And the Lord shall cause his glorious voice to be heard." Every weary pilgrim, struggling along the way, may learn to look up to God and listen for "his glorious voice," the angelic song—the redemptive spiritual ideas of divine Mind. As one awakens to the tender, life-giving message of the Christ, the thorns and brambles, the stubborn obstacles and lowering clouds of mortal sense, are cleared away, and the upward way is seen to be peaceful and joyous.

The Bible abounds with records of the appearing of the angels to the patriarchs and prophets of old, and later to the shepherds heralding the advent of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower of mankind. Our Master brought to earth the precious ministry of Truth in its purity and fullness, healing sickness and overcoming sin and death. His life is the inspiration of our hope and our trust in immortality. Jesus' wilderness experience, at the beginning of his ministry, affords a perfect example of the protecting and life-preserving power of the angels or thoughts of God which overcome the subtlety and aggression of evil. On page 566 of Science and Health it is written: "The Old Testament assigns to the angels, God's divine messages, different offices. Michael's characteristic is spiritual strength. He leads the hosts of heaven against the power of sin, Satan, and fights the holy wars. Gabriel has the more quiet task of imparting a sense of the ever-presence of ministering Love. These angels deliver us from the depths." It was even so in our Master's testing time, for the claims of sin which would have destroyed him were rebuked by the purity and power of the divine Word, and it is recorded that "angels came and ministered unto him."

Ever continuing their eternal unfolding, these God-inspired messages come to the uplifted consciousness to encourage, strengthen, illumine, and point the way out of all difficulties. They sing the songs we love to hear of the eternal and ever present love of our God, dwelling with His children, sharing with them His riches, the wealth of wisdom, the abundance of peace, and the joy of unending freedom. This is the heritage of the sons of God and forever the angels' song.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Paneled Walls Are Popular

Many Styles Available and Upkeep Is Easy

By KATHRINE MORRISON

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

WHAT gives paneling its perennial attraction? It possesses certain qualities which appeal to a great number of householders, particularly in countries with long gray winters. A paneled room is always dignified and often opulent in its effect. When embellished with carving, it provides an extremely sumptuous background. Where woods are left in their natural state or are merely oiled or waxed, their fine grain and pleasing texture achieve an atmosphere of warmth, comfort and seclusion.

Besides, paneled walls have the great advantage of permanency. Also ease of upkeep unless there are many moldings or intricate carvings. But these more elaborate interpretations are a thing of the past. Like other forms of wall covering, present-day paneling is influenced by the labor-saving tendencies of the age. These demand surfaces that do not collect dust and that have a minimum of moldings.

Use of Plywood

Such requirements are best met in the more modern types of interior where the structure of rooms and their decorations have been planned with economy of maintenance in view. Another aid in this direction is the use of plywood which permits of large smooth surfaces. Decorative effects are achieved mainly by the beauty of the grain and its surface treatment rather than by carving, inlay or any other process whose initial cost (apart from any question of upkeep) would be prohibitive nowadays.

Happily new exotic woods which are coming increasingly into favor all possess unusual loveliness of grain. Indeed some are so striking in their markings that they are only suitable for the more ornate types of interior. Also they complicate the problem of equipment, for only a limited range of furnishings would be really appropriate.

Among the more exacting woods used in England are Burmese Padauk and some of the African mahoganies. However, the Australian black bean —a wood of rare beauty—is rather more adaptable. Its warm brown tone would be a suitable background for walnut, gilt or even certain kinds of lacquered furniture. In the United States Australian gumwood is highly prized.

Such woods as these are expensive. Even sycamore, which makes such a charming background for bedrooms or boudoirs, is twice as costly as mahogany in England. In countries where the sycamore is more widely grown the price is presumably less.

Ash and Birch

If one wants an elaborately grained wood at a low price, a good selection is Siberian ash. It is light in color and might in some instances be used instead of oak.

For the very reason that neutral backgrounds are desirable for the average room, oak and walnut are always in demand. They have not the exaggerated markings of certain newer woods and their color makes them a reliable stand-by for many different types of interior. Limed oak is fashionable because of its lighter tone and because so much limed oak furniture is in use nowadays.

One of the most delightful woods for modern paneling and one whose vogue is on the ascendant, is birch. Its grain is pleasing and fairly unobtrusive and it has a satiny texture. It is best when stained by a special process which gives it a silvery beige sheen. Birch is also quite as inexpensive as oak. As a matter of fact, when small plywood panels are used it is even cheaper.

One room paneled in small birch squares was most attractive. The squares were set alternately in the reverse of the grain. This gave a surface agreeably varied in tone. Yet there were no dust-catching moldings, so this simple type of paneling can be safely recommended as labor saving.

A striking use of birch paneling was seen in a modernist room where wide horizontal Venesta panels extended from the floor to the ceiling. They were graduated both in grain and color—the grain ranging from a heavily figured wood on the lower walls to a sparsely patterned top. The color began as a rich warm brown, becoming a beige by the time it reached the cream-colored ceiling. The panels were joined by plain moldings painted beige and apricot.

This room was furnished with walnut pieces which were on excellent terms with the walls.

Teak is occasionally used for modern paneling. Its close grain and extreme durability make it a better choice for offices than for homes. It needs moldings to mitigate the impression of solidity conveyed by large unbroken surfaces. One small office was most successful where medium-sized panels were intersected by plain moldings painted light green and gray.

Extremely practical from the home-makers' point of view are silver-gilt panels. They are small and easy to keep clean. Their rich tone and texture make them a flattering background for any number of color schemes and for period as well as modernist furniture. They can be fitted without trouble to any size of room and removed just as easily. This is a great convenience in these days of frequent changes of abode.

Left—Courtesy of the Designers, Leslie Mansfield and Gordon Russell. Right—Courtesy of the Rowley Gallery to The Christian Science Monitor

This Study in a Warwickshire Manor House Is Typical of Present-Day Tendencies. The Long Cedar Panels Are Framed in by Plain Walnut Moldings Which Harmonize With the Walnut Furniture. Paneling Designed by Leslie Mansfield and Gordon Russell. Right—Silver Gilt Panels Form a Glowing Background to This Dining Room. Its Color Schemes of Jade, Ruby, Sapphire, Amber and Ivory Captures and Retains the Glint and Sparkle of a Casket of Jewels. Designed by the Rowley Gallery, London.

For Home Builders and Owners

Useful Books Growing Out of President's Conference

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE COULD not all attend the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, but its results have been so far-reaching, and its influence is still so effectual that well-written reports of the discussions and material presented there have genuine interest. We have reviewed some of the volumes of reports from time to time as they were published. Today we propose to skip through the eleven volumes, in a brief attempt to give the reader an idea of the scope of this available information.

The titles of the eleven volumes, edited by John M. Gries and James Ford, are as follows: 1—Planning for Residential Districts; 2—Home Finance and Taxation; 3—Slums, Large-Scale Housing and Decentralization; 4—Home Ownership, Income and Types of Dwellings; 5—House Design, Construction and Equipment; 6—Negro Housing; 7—Farm and Village Housing; 8—Housing and the Community, Home Repair and Remodeling; 9—Household Management and Kitchens; 10—Homemaking, Home Furnishing and Information Service; 11—Housing Objectives and Programs.

* * *

Volume I deals with city planning and zoning, subdivision layout, landscape planting and planning, utilities (electricity, etc.) for houses. It is a book having in it much of value for city planning commissions, real estate men, municipal engineers, women's clubs interested in civic projects, garden clubs and civic improvement associations.

* * *

Volume II offers material that has been so constantly discussed in the newspapers in the past year as to need little introduction here. The whole question of financing a home-building project is surveyed and evaluated, together with outstanding taxation questions. Enters here the subject of the Home Loan Banks and their aim in preventing foreclosures. Corrective steps are suggested for reducing the burden of taxation born by the home owner, necessarily going also into a means of reducing the cost of state and local governments.

* * *

Volume III contains a section on blighted areas and slums, one on large-scale operations, including discussion of the mortgage discount bank, the Illinois State Housing Commission and projects of the New York State Housing Board. A third section is on business and housing, together with a plan for better organization of the housing industry with headquarters in each city for all permits, etc. A fourth is on industrial decentralization and its relation to housing. Many of the chapters in this volume are addressed primarily to business men, financial institutions and investors who are concerned with the public welfare and with the solution of the serious economic, civic and social problems growing out of bad housing conditions. Business, industrial and civic organizations, and the public departments concerned with the housing of city wage earners should therefore find this volume enlightening, if not actually indispensable.

* * *

"It is doubtful whether democracy is possible where tenants overwhelmingly outnumber home owners," is a statement of Mr. Robert P. Lamont in the foreword to Volume IV. The Secretary of Commerce goes on to point out that man will do much to protect his home, and that discharging the duties of self-government is seen by him as essential to this protection. Not that home ownership is recommended for everyone. The first chapter of this volume makes that clear, discussing with great clarity the advantages of ownership and of leasing, as well as reporting on surveys and studies to evolve financial standards for the individual to go by. Securing Expert Advice on Economic Conditions, is one of the sections of special value to the prospective buyer. The sections dealing with problems of location, taxes, insurance, mortgages and allied subjects are also helpful.

The material presented by the Committee on Types of Dwellings has interest for builders, architects, real estate dealers, and for those to whom the problem of good housing is a matter of community concern. In the foreword above quoted, Secretary Lamont also points out that we as a people have given almost no thought to supplying single-family homes of good standard to the low income groups; that instead of trying to reduce the cost, as we have reduced the cost of the automobile, we have accepted the substitute multifamily dwelling, the tenement. "The market for good housing within the range of the poor man's pocketbook is the richest untapped market in the world," he adds.

* * *

Volume V, on Home Design, Construction and Equipment, while going into its subjects rather technically and thoroughly for the average person, yet contains material of genuine value for anyone who wishes to provide himself with authoritative information with which to check his architect, builder, refrigerator salesman, electrician, etc. The chapter titles will give an idea of the scope of the work: Design of the Dwelling, Dwelling Construction, Fundamental Equipment; Heating, Ventilating, Air Conditioning; Plumbing and Sanitation; Electric Wiring and Lighting; Refrigeration. Especially do we recommend the section on heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning. New developments in these fields are not generally known to the public, and the home-builder is often forced to rely for up-to-date information upon firms selling particular makes of mechanisms. This, in spite of the reliability of the sales-agent, has disadvantages. We should add that any architect or builder would find this volume, we should think, a necessary addition to his professional library.

* * *

Volume VI, on Negro Housing, is, we feel, the most important contribution to the subject of housing, that this admirable series of conference reports makes. The social and economic factors in their relation to the problems of the situation are revealed with a stark simplicity that should drive the whole subject home to every thinking person. Dealing frankly with the handicaps incurred by Negroes who seek financing for home ownership or home building, and problems due to racial segregation, the committees making reports in this volume describe projects which have undertaken solutions to these problems, and having studied the data of their surveys, offer further suggestions. We hazard the opinion that this is the most comprehensive and valuable document on Negro Housing that has ever been published. It should be in the hands of all persons interested in housing projects, social workers interested in any of the national minorities or racial groups, educators who have genuine public vision, business organizations and public officials. The description with pictures, of the Better Homes Campaign is in itself inspirational. The problems and suggestions in the book will wrench the average American citizen from his individualistic attitude toward home building. The book has much to teach us, and leaves the reader many leagues further along the road of civic understanding than it found him.

* * *

This page has from time to time printed articles on farmhouses, and has in mind to encourage in every possible way all efforts toward making American rural homes the most charming, convenient, homelike and modern in operation that can be desired. We wish that every farm owner could have a copy of Volume VII on Farm and Village Housing. It is full of practical help and encouragement. For instance, Chapter V is on "Design and Construction Problems in Rural Housing and How They Should Be Met." It deals with both the old house and the new. Chapter VI suggests standards to go by. Check up on your own, and see! Planning the house, the house for the growing income, practical suggestions for frame construction, such as sills, porches, fireplaces, chimneys, insulation—all this is the sort of information one wants. Farmstead Planning—here's how to place your outbuildings or check up on their present placement. Farmstead beautification is a subject worth studying; and there are splendid helps in this volume. Financing is a complete section in itself, and we specially point out Chapter XIV on Methods of Financing Building and Remodeling of Rural Homes. Insurance is discussed also. A full section on the promotional work in rural housing by various organizations helps one to see what has been and can be done, and what types of organizations can be called upon to help. There is a section on housing conditions among the American Indians—who are largely rural, and 15 pages of references on rural housing, giving titles of books, pamphlets, studies, names of organizations, firms specializing in some aspect of the field, etc. A most valuable list. This volume is full of pictures, and is written in a readable way. It is not alone for the specialist. It is essentially for those interested in farms and farmhouses from the practical and personal angle. Included in this volume is a fine little History of Rural Architecture in the United States.

* * *

For the average reader of this page the most useful (and it is very useful) section of Volume VIII, "Housing and the Community, Home Repair and Remodeling," is Part II on Reconditioning, Remodeling and Modernizing. The chapter on the need for home improvements is followed by one on Suggestions to Householders on Home Improvements, and an appendix, which is a helpful check list. The photographs, too, are interesting as well as encouraging. In this and all the volumes the footnotes and lists following chapters give names of books and pamphlets of service to those wishing to pursue the subject further.

* * *

Volumes IX and X, as may be seen by the subjects, have to do with the housekeeping end of home ownership. Arrangement of kitchens and a summing up of efficiency methods in Volume IX will be found helpful; and the study in Volume X of arrangement of rooms for convenience to all members of the family, the question of a second bathroom where there is a heavy toll taken on the one and only; the fundamentals of interior decorating; and the list of available helps, such as home information services, all make this volume of value within the home.

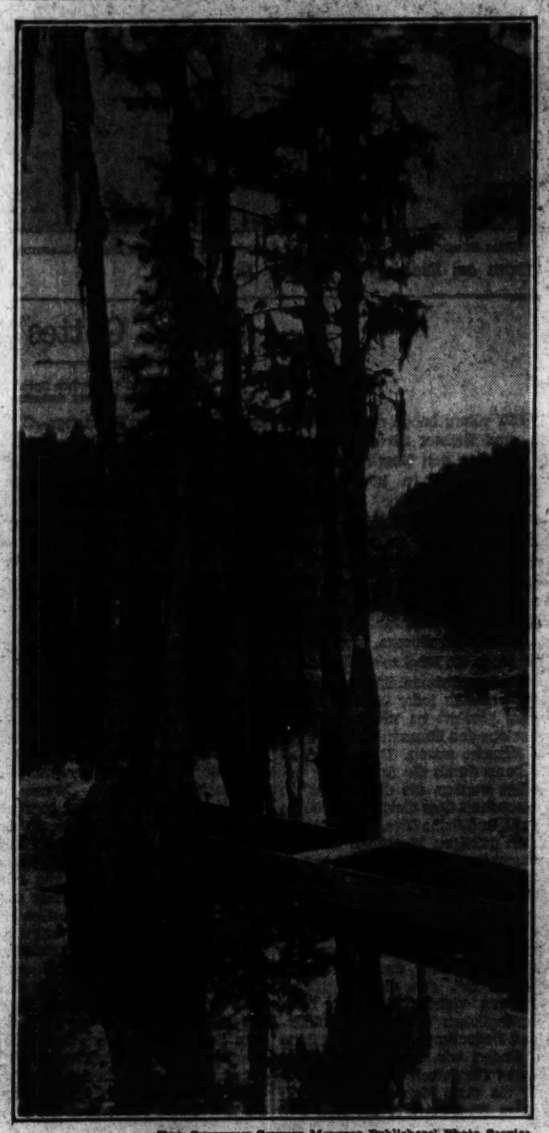
* * *

The last volume of the set, Housing Objectives and Programs, is just out. It is rather heavy going for the average reader, being concerned with technological developments (such as smoke elimination, waste disposal, progress in heating research), legislation and standards of housing. The volume also contains the conference program, the opening address by President Hoover and the closing address and summary by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior and joint chairman of the conference.

* * *

The volumes may be purchased separately or by a set of 11. Checks should be made payable to James Ford, editor, and orders should be sent to the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership, New Commerce Building, Washington, D. C. Each volume is priced at $1.15 (foreign $1.25), postage prepaid. A special price of $10.50 (foreign $11), postage prepaid, will be made for the complete set of 11 volumes. They are bound in blue with gold lettering, very good looking, printed on good paper and well illustrated.

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.



The Christian Science Monitor-Publishers' Photo Service

Cypress Trees of Greenfield Lake, Wilmington, N. C.

Romantic and Ancient Cypress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE cypress trees of the American South are so distinctive in their habits and choice of locality, and so strangely picturesque, that a stand of them like this forms a picture which lingers long in the memory. The variety seen here is the Bald cypress, of the family Taxodium. Although a conifer, Taxodium is the only group of cypresses that is deciduous, losing its leaves once a year. T. distichum, it is called by those who prefer to name it thus learnedly. The bald or southern cypress may be found in lakes and swamps throughout the southern states from Maryland to Missouri and south to the Gulf of Mexico. It is frequently seen growing directly out of the water, a condition that most trees cannot survive, and thrives in swamps that grant it dry ground only one or two months of the year. When located in such places, it develops an enlargement of the trunk just above the waterline, which is called the knee. These knees are hollow, conical upward growths, in some way able to provide air to the roots when they are submerged. They are one of the picturesque features of this tree, and can be seen in the illustration.

The cypress is a romantic family with fascinating sisters, cousins and aunts. One of the commonest known is the Cupressus sempervirens of the south of Europe, tall, dark, long-lived, suggesting Italian villas and ancient gardens. It has been introduced into England. In America the name Cypress calls to mind the dramatic, picturesque Monterey cypress of California, C. macrocarpa, thriving near the sea—a beautiful and symmetrical tree that attains a height of 150 feet with a circumference of trunk of 8 to 10 feet. A smaller variety (macnabiana) is hardier, however, and often confused with macrocarpa. The Chinese cypress, Cupressus funebris, is spready, and attains a height of about 60 feet. It is used as a specimen or oramental tree. Cupressus glauca, an ornamental tree of southern Europe, is known as the Cedar of Goa. C. Torulosa grows in the north of India. In Japan a relative of all these is the Japanese cedar or Thuja obtusa. It is hardy in the latitude of New York and may sometimes be seen in the parks. It is a forest tree in its native land, much valued for its wood.

Cypress wood is compact, durable, and works easily. For this reason and because it is not often attacked by insects, it has been used in many ways by man since earliest times and has often been counted precious. The cedar wood of the Bible is probably the common European cypress. The gopher wood mentioned in Genesis is also believed to be of this family. Museums have specimens of cypress that are reputed to be several thousand years old. It is known that the cypress doors of St. Peter's, Rome, lasted for over 1100 years before being replaced by bronze. The wood has always been in great demand for cabinet work and for musical instruments, for it works easily. A quantity is shipped for manufacture into doors, and interior finishings of houses, fencing, railroad ties, cooperage, and shingles.

'My Garden Hobby'

Phœnix, Ariz.

Dear Friends:

Several years ago while living in a Chicago suburb I learned the secret of growing some of the best-known perennials by root cuttings. I obtained this information from a small magazine called Flower Lore, edited by the late Maurice Fuld of New York City. I tried his methods in my own garden and they became my garden hobby. My success proved so fascinating it led me to pass the information on to other gardeners who practiced it with like success. I am now glad to give it to the readers of the Monitor.

The secret that delighted me most was the one about the Oriental poppies. For years I had tried to grow the white, pale pinks and shades other than the ordinary red from seeds and anyone who has tried this knows with what success. I found that the true colors could not be produced by seed, but by root cuttings and this is how it is done: In July after the plant is through blooming, take a spading fork and lift your plant, cut off the roots below the crown and cut each root into pieces two inches long. Plant each piece of root two inches deep and about a foot apart in the spot where you wish them to bloom. Set the old plant on which has been left a root two inches long back in the ground and it will come up as usual. Within a short time the young plants will make their appearance, though all do not come up at the same time; some pieces of root may not show signs of life until as much as a month or six weeks later.

By this method you can be sure you are reproducing the exact variety and color from which you have cut the roots.

Anchusa Italica: About July 15 or after the first crop of blossoms have disappeared, take a deep spade and dig up your plant. Directly beneath the leaf growth will be found a heavy tuber or large root, which has several smaller ones attached. Cut off the small roots entirely and set your plant back in the ground where it will resume growth and flourish as if nothing had happened. Cut the rootlets you have taken into pieces two inches long and plant them two inches deep and about a foot apart, either in a seed bed or where you wish them to remain. Keep them well watered, if it happens to be a dry spell, and in six weeks' time or less there will appear above the ground a perfect Anchusa plant for every piece of root planted. These will flower the same year late in the fall.

Bleeding hearts: When the plants are through blooming, lift them, and cut the fleshy roots to within two inches of the crown. Set the plant back in the ground, and it will soon revive. Cut the roots just amputated into pieces three inches long and plant quite closely two inches deep in a specially prepared bed. Not all the roots will produce plants, but nevertheless you will get enough to pay you for all you have done. Do not transplant into a permanent place until the spring. They will flower the first year.

Hardy phlox: About Oct. 15, lift any of your favorite phloxes, wash the soil from the roots and with a sharp knife cut the roots within one inch of the crown, then set the plants back in the soil. Prepare the cold frame and saw these rootlets which have been cut in pieces two inches long, fairly thick and cover one inch with building sand. When freezing weather comes on, fill the cold frame with leaves or straw and put on the sash. About April 1 take the leaves from the frame and water every day. Within a fortnight the young plants will appear, and they are allowed to remain in the frame until May 15. Take off the sash every day and replace at night. About the middle of May lift the young plants and transplant to the garden where they will flower that year.

Campanula Pyramidalis: In July lift one of the plants, wash the soil from the roots and cut them as closely to the crown as possible, then throw the old plant away. Plant each individual root 2 inches deep and 12 inches apart in the spot where they are to bloom. Soon the young plants will appear and quickly develop into strong specimens which will readily winter with the usual protection.

It takes three years to produce a flower stalk in Campanula pyramidalis if grown from seeds whereas if propagated from roots the flowers appear the following year.

Anemone japonica: Fill a regular seed flat half full of good garden loam. Lift one of the plants and wash soil from the roots, then cut roots which are rather woody in nature and about a foot long, up to within two inches of the crown of the plant and set this back in the ground. It will quickly revive and resume growth. Lay the cut roots flat upon the soil in the flat and cover with one inch of building sand. Store the flat in a cold frame without glass where it can be shaded. Water the flat carefully every day. When the young plants are of fairly good size transplant to the open ground. When transplanting do so carefully as some roots produce several plants at different points. Should this occur cut the roots and separate the individual plants.

This root-cutting process can be done any growing month of the year, but plants propagated in July would be large enough to winter in the open ground. If the roots are propagated in the fall the flat must remain in a glass-covered frame all winter. The young plants will make their appearance the following spring and if planted out early will produce flowers the same year.

(Mrs.) N. T. B.

[Mrs. N. T. B., may we have your complete name and address, please.—Editor.]

* * *

Bakersfield, Calif.

Dear Other-Garden-Adventurers:

This page is like having an interesting caller—you know the kind I mean—with shining eyes, and mind full of jolly ideas. And, just as though this friend had walked up my own alley a few months back, here was an idea for turning an alley into a lane. Why, that picture could almost have been our alley, glorified. So our alley is "going hollyhockie" at the suggestion of this interesting caller. By planting the seeds this last fall, we shall be as prim as Priscilla in the spring and summer. So here I come a-calling, to return the visit; and I'm all enthused over a really very ordinary little rock corner we have made.

There are many wise and technical articles written about rock garden construction, so this will be very elementary. (1) Dig down six or eight inches and put in a gravel fill to insure drainage. Then (2) start setting your rocks, slanting inward to carry the moisture and plant roots to the cool crannies. (3) Fill the soil about and between the rocks as you set them, leaving no air pockets into which your soil and seed will later seep unexpectedly.

But the thought which I wanted to give you about rock gardening as we have met it at our rock corner is the point of view to be taken. It is a sort of fairy thing—planned by a miniature you! So, to begin with, you need to reduce yourself to about two inches in height. What a vastly different aspect a rock—any ordinary sized rock—takes from this point: a rugged cliff rising above you; a vast abyss below. And little hollows between the rocks become fascinating valleys. It's the grandest fun to make this type of garden with children. Our rock corner is just a small affair, in which everything else balked at growing; but now I get such horticultural reports as: "Mother, you should see how things are growing in Alyssum Valley" or "Not a blade up yet in Lobelia Heights." La Messa is the highest point on those rocky crags, and here, under a giant cacti, stands a charming hacienda (carved from soap, if you will be literal minded!). This dear little house must be lifted from its base each time the mountain side is sprinkled, of course. But the little lead cowboys (from the five-and-ten) and the cattle "upon a thousand hills" don't mind a nice cool drenching. Of course, you may not care to bring civilization into the picture in your rock garden; but as I said, the children have had an enthusiastic hand in this garden, and there are even mountain roads excavated, and since a visit to a mine not long since, there is now a mine on our mountain.

Now if you can avoid it, don't just order a load of rocks, brought to your yard. Gather them yourselves. Of course, for this part of the garden making you'd better retain your normal size. And don't get the idea that a rock garden is a thing which is ever complete. It grows with every cross-country drive. So if you and your children like to play together, and make mud pies, my children and I welcome you into the rock garden hobby.

(Mrs.) V. S.

On London's Wall

Pyracantha makes a glory of the walls round London in the autumn, with its brilliant orange berries. There are various varieties of which perhaps the best are Augustifolia Leylandii (the most striking of all) and Yunnanensis, which has red berries but is not so heavily fruited as the orange varieties.

The hips and haws of the Penzance rugosa and Austrian briar roses are extremely decorative, and lovely for picking.

There are many other shrubs which have berries, but only those have been mentioned which carry their fruit till late in the year, and are decorative both in the garden and when gathered for the house.

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BRITISH SET UP COMMISSIONS TO STUDY MEAT

Object Is to Assist Agricultural Interests of Country

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Two meat commissions have been set up by the British Government with a view to aiding agricultural interests. A "Meat Reorganisation Commission" will deal with the general question of fat stock, and another commission will watch the operation of the restriction of supplies and protect the interests of the consumer.

The appointment of the new commissions follows the recent action of the Ministry of Agriculture in setting up commissions under the Agricultural Marketing Act, 1931, with instructions to investigate and report upon the general conditions of the milk and pig industries.

The organization of such commissions has been one of the main objectives of the big unions of landowners and farmers. The Central Landowners' Association made a specific demand for their establishment in an "emergency report," which was circulated to the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the various ministries concerned with agriculture, labor and trade, and coupled the demand with a request for a commission to deal with potatoes.

The Central Landowners' Association has proposals to offer for the betterment of agriculture generally. In its "emergency report" it suggests that payments on account of the wheat quota should be expedited in appropriate cases; that the land tax should be abolished, and with it—in order to attract capital to agriculture—death duties on the value of agricultural property. Banks, says the report, should not press agriculturalists to reduce their overdrafts by recourse to forced sales in glutted markets. Backed by a Government guarantee, they should reduce their rates of interest upon loans, and representations should be made to them in regard to these matters.

Regarding import duties, the report asks for a heavy restriction upon imported manufactured wheat flour—allowing a preference in favor of the Dominions—and an increase on the existing import duty on condensed skimmed milk. It calls for a material reduction in the duty on beer (since this duty, it says, constitutes an indirect tax upon producers of barley and hops), and asks for an increased duty upon unbroken barley.

Britain's Policy In Melting Pot

(Continued from Page 11)

the co-signatory makes corresponding reductions in his own tariffs. Under the conditional type, on the other hand, the reductions have to be paid for by some equivalent.

The most notable break with the unconditional most-favored-nation clause came when Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg in June, 1932, initialed the famous Ouchy treaty, which binds them to an immediate 10 per cent reciprocal reduction of their whole tariffs, followed by similar cuts at stated intervals, until at the end of 10 years the tariffs are wiped out altogether.

Great Britain Protests

Great Britain at once protested that any such agreement would be a violation of the most-favored-nation treatment. Holland and Belgium replied that they would welcome the adhesion of Great Britain to the Ouchy treaty on a reciprocal basis. Alternatively, they claimed that being neighbors, they had a right to make special arrangements with one another as is already the practice, for example, of the Baltic States. They also pointed out that the United States reserves the right to give special tariff treatment to Mexico, the Canal Zone, and Cuba.

Finally, Holland and Belgium instanced Great Britain's preferential agreements with the Dominions at Ottawa as complete justification for their own attitude. If, they said, it is fair for the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to exclude the rest of the world from certain benefits they grant to one another, surely the same right must be conceded to another group, particularly one united both racially and geographically like Holland and Belgium.

The Ouchy treaty has not yet been ratified though both contractants assert that ratification will soon be completed regardless of opposition from Great Britain and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, however, Great Britain herself has demonstrably embarked on a tariff policy which at times seems to conflict with her own interpretation of most-favored-nation treatment, as shown in her attitude to the Ouchy agreement. Under the Import Duties Act of 1932 imports may be admitted in Great Britain duty free or at some specified rate of duty less than the full rate. The Board of Trade may also impose ad valorem duties at a rate not exceeding 100 per cent on imports from foreign countries which discriminate against British goods.

"Thirdly, there are safeguarding duties of 1925 and McKenna duties which with short intervals while Labor was in power in 1924-1925 have been in force since 1915."

Tariff as Bargaining Weapon

If the unconditional most-favored-nation clause is still retained, the tariff as a bargaining weapon is blunted from the start. Great Britain is at present negotiating a new agreement with Sweden. If other nations through the most-favored-nation clause, and without equivalent concessions on their part, get the benefit of any reductions given to Sweden, they will obviously require further reductions on the British side before they will reduce their own tariffs. Sweden would automatically become entitled to these fresh British tariff cuts and it would only be a question of time before the rates were down to, and perhaps below, the imperial preference level agreed upon at Ottawa. At any rate there would be no tariff left to bargain with.

The way the quota acts is by creating an artificial shortage, and therefore higher prices in Britain and a corresponding glut, and lower prices, somewhere else.

In these circumstances a good deal of apprehension exists, particularly in British exporting circles. What is the future tariff policy of Great Britain going to bring forth? Hard bargaining over tariff rates has in the past led to bitter tariff wars. So have deviations from the strict application of the unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

Trouble arose from these causes between the United States and France in 1927, between Russia and Germany in 1891, between France and Italy in 1888, between France and Switzerland in 1881, between Canada and Germany at the beginning of the present century, to mention a few outstanding examples out of very many.

Whereas these cases were between two countries only, the whole world today is in a state of economic siege. Consequently it is being asked here more and more insistently, especially since the Liberals left the National Government: Can the needs of Great Britain for freer trade be served by a number of separate bargains with individual states controlling specified items of import and export? Or would it be better to have an all-round one-scale tariff which leaves the maximum individual freedom possible in this age of collective bargaining?

Meanwhile, the separate discussions are in full swing and further developments are expected within the next few months.

Afghanistan Women Emerge

By May Mott Smith—The Christian Science Monitor

TOP: GENERAL TYPE OF AFGHAN GIRLS. BOTTOM: MODERN TYPE

Afghan Girls Like Attending School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KABUL, Afghanistan—A buzz of school-girls learning their lessons and their rippling laughter at play are now heard in Kabul after centuries in which all study and sport were denied to women.

When Amanullah came to the throne in 1919 there was no school for girls in his whole Kingdom. For centuries Afghan women had no means of learning anything except what they could glean by word-of-mouth from their parents or their husbands.

Today in Kabul is a girls' school in which more than 500 pupils can get an adequate education. It was primarily founded to teach the many relatives of the royal family. The students have adopted European dress, and during school hours the girls go unveiled. On leaving school, however, they pin a small square handkerchief to their berets from ear to ear and over the nose.

Weekday Radiocasts Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Series," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, auspices of Manager of Committees on Publication.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:30-6:45 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, auspices Committee on Publication for New York.

HAMILTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, auspices Committee on Publication for Ontario.

BAY CITY, Mich.—Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. S. T., Station WBCM, 1410kc-213m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursdays, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, auspices Committee on Publication for Michigan.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Thursdays, biweekly, 12:30-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Jacksonville, direction Committee on Publication for Florida.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, auspices Committee on Publication for Illinois.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, auspices Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, auspices Second Church of Christ, Scientist, direction Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Paducah, direction of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Tuesdays, 11:15-11:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHB, 860kc-349m, auspices Committee on Publication for Missouri.

OMAHA, Neb.—Mondays and Thursdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., C. S. T., Station KFAB, 770kc-390m, auspices Committee on Publication for Nebraska.

VICKSBURG, Miss.—Second and fourth Saturday each month, 8:00-8:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WQBC, 1360kc-220m, auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, direction of Committee on Publication for Mississippi.

DENVER, Colo.—Fridays, 10:00-10:15 p. m., M. S. T., Station KLZ, 560kc-535m, auspices Christian Science Churches and Societies of Colorado, direction Committee on Publication for Colorado.

SAN FRANCISCO—Mondays and Thursdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m, auspices Committee on Publication for Northern California.

LEHIGH VALLEY INCOME

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad reported a net operating income of $341,160 for November, compared with $8217 in November, 1931. After all charges, the deficit was $275,420 for November and $300,700 a year ago.

ENGLISH EXPERT PRAISES SOVIET PENAL METHOD

Men and Women Refuse to Leave Prison When Discharged

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At Bolshevo, Russia, 600 young men and women live in prison. They refuse to leave it, even when discharged with a clean character and a written certificate of citizenship. This is a picture given by Mr. D. N. Pritt, chairman of the Howard League of Penal Reform, of his recent visit to Russia, made for the purpose of learning something about Russian prisons and prisoners.

Mr. Pritt went in curiosity. He came back filled with admiration for the experimental work being carried out in some prisons. He wonders whether Russia has evolved its progressive penal methods by reason of the fact that "almost every member of its government has been, at one time or another, in prison."

Bolshevo, the penal colony which chiefly arrested his attention is one of nine run on similar lines in Russia and lies some 20 miles outside Moscow, in pleasant country covered mostly by fir forests. At Bolshevo there are no walls, or even set boundaries; there is no guard, and no single rule—other than the rule of being in camp by 11 o'clock each night. Any "member" of Bolshevo is free to go, if he likes, to Moscow or anywhere else on his day off—and he always comes back. In the five years or so of its existence, only 15 per cent of the "members" have broken the rule by not returning to camp. Mr. Pritt says, and this 15 per cent has been written down as the only failure of the system.

No person is allowed to become a "member" of Bolshevo who is not possessed of certain qualifications—he must be under the age of 26, possessed of at least three convictions for theft, and of a character which appears worthy of being given a chance to reform.

"Members," Mr. Pritt explains, are selected by a Council of other members—which is typical of the whole system, since, of the 3000 persons who inhabit the colony, 2995 are thieves, and only five are "outsiders" brought in to undertake technical work for which no legitimate inmate is qualified.

Work at Bolshevo consists, mainly, in running a factory at which, in spite of somewhat antiquated machinery, nearly all the sports goods of Russia are turned out and marketed in the ordinary way. Nobody objects to this, of course, since commodities in Russia are so hard to obtain that the question of unfair competition never arises.

The workers are paid wages on the same scale as any other workers, with this difference—that the notes handed to them are printed and stamped for use in the colony only.

At Bolshevo there is a cooperative store—run entirely by "members." There are educational classes; there is the wireless, there is lawn tennis, and a library.

At the end of the term—at the point, that is, when the selection committee pronounces a "member" cured, he is formally discharged. But he does not always want to go.

Russian Revolution Blasted Nation From Outside World

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of state bureaucratic employees for private hotel and restaurant owners.

One impression that grows on the foreign resident in Moscow is the complete absence of the leisured classes and wealthy classes that contribute so much to the shine and glitter of metropolitan life in other countries. There are no limousines outside the State Opera House; and evening clothes are the rare and anomalous hallmark of a foreign diplomat who is a stickler for formality.

There are inequalities in the Soviet Union, plenty of them, based on gradations of rank in the state hierarchy. Attainment of sufficiently high office, for instance, gives the occupant the right to use an automobile, to dine in a reserved restaurant, to buy in a better stocked store. But these things are perquisites of office, not the results of wealth, whether earned individually or inherited, and this fact establishes an entirely different social atmosphere.

The revolution has made a pretty clean sweep of all the things, good and bad, beautiful and ugly, serious and frivolous, that tend to grow up around the private acquisition of wealth. One might mention at random: expensive country homes, luxurious private yachts, butlers, private gardens, private libraries and collections of painting and sculpture.

Family Life Decreases

Partly out of Communist theory, partly under the stress of economic circumstances, life in Russia tends to be increasingly communal, rather than individual. Rare is the Soviet family that has an apartment, to say nothing of a house for its own exclusive use; and the communal kitchen, where several families in doubtful harmony take turns with their pots and pans and skillets, has become a fixed institution. The annual vacation in Russia is also as a rule taken in an organized group.

The physical conditions of everyday life in Russia today are far too hard to commend themselves to the average citizens of America or western Europe. The best proof of this generalization is the extremely small immigration into the Soviet Union, despite the protracted crisis, with its widespread unemployment.

Indeed I have more than once heard American and German workers who went to Russia with exaggerated anticipations debating rather ruefully whether it was worse to be unemployed in their native countries or to be employed in Russia, under present conditions of food and housing stringency.

But for the new generation that has grown up under the Soviet régime life today has many attractions and compensations. If one leaves out of account the numerically small classes of young people who may suffer discrimination because their parents were aristocrats, or wealthy people, or priests, there is abundant and reasonably equal educational opportunity.

Assured of Good Jobs

The state's need for engineers, technicians, natural scientists and trained men of all kinds is so great that the students receive governmental stipend during their courses of study and have not the slightest reason to worry about finding a job after they graduate. Deprivations that are borne more or less evenly by all lose much of their sting and when everyone is badly dressed, no one feels badly dressed.

Moreover, under the Soviet system almost anyone may reasonably hope to become almost anything. The nomadic Kirghiz herdsman of today may be the head of a botanical laboratory somewhere after he has completed a course of study. The young worker in a Leningrad factory may easily be appointed head of a new steel mill or director of a state farm.

While there still are class inequalities in Russia in the sense that men in more responsible posts enjoy a higher standard of living than the rank-and-file, promotion from the masses to the higher ranks of the state bureaucracy is so easy as to take the edge off the discontent which might otherwise be generated.

This extreme social fluidity, this easy shifting of people from one field of work to another, is by no means an unmixed blessing. Emciency suffers sadly from the habitual rapid changes of Soviet executives, as also from the fact that there are far too few thoroughly trained individuals for the expanding economic and social requirements of the country.

But from the political standpoint, the widespread sense of opportunity, especially for the younger people, is a tremendous asset for the Soviet régime. It has given large numbers of people a consciousness of having a stake in the permanence of the existing order, and this goes far to offset the inevitable grumbling and discontent over the hard times through which the country is passing as a result of the appreciable shortage of food, housing and manufactured goods.

ARGENTINE PLOTTERS TAKEN

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 27 (AP)—Arrests in connection with the disclosure of an anti-government plot mounted to 191 Dec. 21 and the police seized a store of 12,000 bullets. Fifty of those taken into custody were absolved of connection with the movement and were released, one of them being a cousin of former President Hipolito Irigoyen, who is charged with being one of the leaders of the conspiracy.

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PRICES SWING UNEVENLY IN NARROW RANGE

Volume of Business in Stock Trading Is Limited

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Trading was resumed listlessly in the stock market today, as the holiday week-end failed to bring any new stimulus.

Stocks held to their narrow groove, but developed a somewhat heavy tone. Brokers reported some further selling and switching for tax purposes, but the volume of business was extremely light. Oil shares did better than average.

Trading dragged lazily into the late dealings, with prices of most leading shares down fractionally. They had recovered a shade from their lower levels, reached earlier in the day.

U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Standard Oil of California, Public Service of New Jersey, Case, New York Central and Southern Pacific were slightly lower.

Allied Chemical and Air Reduction were up a point. General Electric, General Motors and Santa Fe were steady.

Transfers approximated 700,000 shares.

Looking Forward

Reconciled to a quiet period between the holidays, Wall Street's attention was concentrated chiefly on the prospects for early 1933. It was pointed out that some pick-up in industry seemed assured by resumptions after the year-end shutdowns, which should bolster sentiment. Nevertheless, the outlook for the new year was widely regarded, as the Guaranty Trust Company said in its monthly survey, as "more than usually clouded with uncertainty." But it added that prospects are undoubtedly better than they were a year ago.

Freight car loadings continue to hold up reasonably well as the year draws to a close. Santa Fe, the first large system to report for the week ended Dec. 24, showed 18,899 cars handled, compared with 20,230 in the previous week.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market, as in recent sessions, followed a "high-grade low-grade" policy, and price movements generally were highly conflicting.

Best investment issues were in fair demand at steady to fractionally firmer quotations while the semi-speculative groups, at times, were under more or less pressure.

Year-end economic and political conditions were being watched closely for some clue as to the future possibilities of senior securities. Unimpressive earnings of various corporations were not unexpected. Estimates of steel production were that it probably would finish 1932 at the year's lowest rate. Restricted purchasing power continued to affect retail trade, and wholesale indices were near their low point.

There was little encouragement in the railroad situation, and secondary carrier liens were rather uneasy. Small advances were recorded by Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1933, Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and 5½s, Southern 4s and Chicago & North Western 4¾s. Northern Pacific 4s had a relapse of about 2 points and a moderately heavy tone was displayed by some issues of New York Central, Frisco and Southern Pacific.

American Telephone debenture 5s of 1960 crept up to around their year's high mark, and bonds of Chile Copper, Consolidated Gas, Cincinnati Gas, North American and Western Electric steadied. International Telephones showed some resistance, but obligations of Postal Telegraph, Detroit Edison and Texas Corp. sagged.

United States Government loans were again in demand, several of the Treasuries stepping up to new year's peaks. The 3s and 3⅛s were quite active.

French Government 7s recovered about a point, and the 7½s improved. Italian 7s lost nearly a point, and the Belgians, Argentines and some of the Germans firmed.

DIVIDENDS

Consolidated Chemical Corporation, San Francisco, declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the class A, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 15.

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the common, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 11.

Southern New England Telephone Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.

Lane Bryant, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the 7 per cent preferred, payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 16.

American Can Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on the common stock, payable Feb. 15 to stock of record Jan. 25, but took no action on the $1 extra dividend usually declared at the year's end.

Independent Pneumatic Tool Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Jan. 3 to stock of record Dec. 27.

MARKETS AT A GLANCE

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK

Stocks: Easy.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments strong.

Curb: Irregular; fluctuations narrow.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; sterling firm.

Cotton: Quiet; local and southern selling.

Sugar: Barely steady; easier spot market.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; Season low prices broken, Argentine-Canadian rivalry.

Corn: Relatively firm; country offerings meager.

Cattle: Mixed; active to 25 higher light kinds, slow steady others.

Hogs: Slow; uneasy 5 to 15 lower, heavy weights off most.

FOREIGN

Paris—Prices on the Bourse developed an upward tendency in preparing for year-end liquidations. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Despite a small turnover, prices on the Boerse closed steady.

London—Closed.

TUESDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
9¼	1⅞		Adams Express	2600	2¼	2	2	
4¼	1¼		Advance Rumely	900	2¼	1¾	1¾	
3½	30½	3	Air Reduction	900	73¼	72¾	73	+¼
69¾	30½		Airway Elec App	300	33½	33	33	
7¾	1¾	.50	Alaska Juneau	1100	3¼	3	3	
3¼	¾		Allegheny Corp	1500	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
88¼	43½	6	Allegh pf ww xxx	900	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15⅝	6		Allied Chem	4800	79¾	77¾	78¼	+¼
10	4¼		Allis Chalmers	1100	7	6¾	6¾	
22¾	12	2	Alpha Port Cem	700	7	6¾	7	
22	8		Amerada	800	19¾	19¼	19½	+¼
12¾	5		Am Ar Ch U pf	100	8	8	8	
73¼	16		Am Bank Note	900	10¾	10¾	10¾	
17	3¼		Am Best Sug pf	300	3	3	3	
69	18	.60	Am Brake Shoe	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	
17	3¼		Am Can	4100	63¼	62¾	63¼	+¾
69	18	3f	Am Car & Fdry	800	31½	31	31½	+½
7⅛	1¾		Am Car & P pf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
37¾	18	3f	Am Chain	200	16¾	16	16	
37	11		Am Chicle	800	19¾	19¼	19¼	+¼
18¾	2¾		Am Comm Alcohol	400	35	33½	35¼	+1¾
13	2		Am European	300	8¼	8	8	
33	3¾		Am & For Pow	1300	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
38½	9		Am & For Pow 6	200	8¼	8	8	
21¼	3¾		Am & For Pow 7	400	10¼	9¾	10¼	+¼
21¾	4¼		Am & For Pw 2pf	300	8¾	8½	8¾	
38	33	6	Am Ice	600	4	3¾	3¾	
19	2½		Am Ice pf	400	3	3	3	
41¼	3		Am Interhational	17300	6¾	6¾	6¾	
15½	3¾		Am L Fr pf	20	7⅛	6¾	6¾	
49	18½		Am Locomotive	700	8¾	8¼	8¼	
9¼	1⅛		Am Loco pf	100	5¾	5¼	5¼	
32	6½		Am Metal	500	18¾	18¼	18¼	
17¾	3		Am Metal 6%	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
58	15¼	3	Am Power & Lt	700	16¾	16	16¼	+¼
49¾	10	2½	Am P&L pf A	500	19½	19	19½	
12¼	3½		Am P&L pf A	800	16	15¾	15¾	+¼
18½	3		Am Radiator	3400	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29¾	12½	3	Am Rolling Mill	700	7¾	7	7	
27¼	5¼		Am Safety Razor	400	20¼	20⅛	20	
55	15		Am Smelt & Ref	900	11¾	10¾	10¾	
85	22		Am Smelt&R 2pf	800	22½	21	22	+¼
84½	11		Am Smelt & R pf	600	32¼	31½	32	+¼
31	11	1	Am Steel Fdries	300	5¼	5	5	
16	1⅜		Am Sugar Ref	300	33¾	31	31	
39½	15½		Am Tel & Tel	3400	102¼	101¾	102⅛	+⅜
70	10½		Am Type Founrs	100	4¾	4½	4¾	
34½	11		Am Type F pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	
31	11	1	Am Wat W&E	400	18	16	16	
16	1⅜		Am WW&E ct	3700	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
39½	15½		Am Woolen	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8	2		Am Woolen pf	100	23	23	23	
38	10		Am Writ Pap pf	600	3¾	3¾	3¾	
19¾	3		Am Zinc L&S pf	100	18	18	18	
17½	5½	.60	Anaconda Cop	4800	8	8	8	
15½	7	1	Anchor Cap	100	10½	10½	10½	
61	24	7	Archer Daniels	1000	10½	10½	10½	
2¾	⅝		Armour Del pf	200	39¾	39½	39¾	+¼
2	⅝		Armour Ill A	900	7	6¾	6¾	
15⅞	3⅛		Armour Ill B					
3	⅝		Armour Ill pf	900	6¾	6¾	6¾	
11	3		Asso Apparel Ind	300	1	1	1	
94	17⅞		Asso Dry Goods	1400	4	3¾	3½	
86	35	5	Atchison T&SF	1700	37¾	37	37¼	+¼
49	9¾		Atchison pf	300	58	58	58	
12¼	4½		Atl Coast Line	300	16¾	15⅞	16¼	+¼
21⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Gulf & WI	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	
25½	7½		Atl Refining	700	16	15¾	15¾	+¼
151¾	28¾	4§	Atlas Powder	600	8¼	8	8¼	
8½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	2100	47¾	46¾	47¼	+⅝
				60	7⅜	6½	6⅝	+⅛

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	1500	4	4	4	
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	205	11½	10½	10½	+¼
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	6400	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
61	6	6‡	Balt & Ohio pf	300	9¼	9	9	+¼
35¾	4½	2	Bamberger pf	100	72¼	72¼	72¼	+1¼
7	3		Bangor & Aroos	300	19½	19½	19½	
43½	10½		Barnsdall A	200	4	3¾	4	
95	62¼	7	Beatrice Cream	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	+¼
9¾	2⅜		Beatrice Cr pf	1000	62¼	62¼	62¼	
18¾	4½		Belding Hem	700	4½	4½	4½	
24⅞	5¾		Bendix Aviation	1200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
29⅝	7¼		Best & Co	300	10	10	10	
74	6¼		Bethlehem Steel	1600	13½	12½	12¾	+¼
15½	7		Beth Steel pf	1700	27¾	26¾	26¾	+¾
10	3⅜		Bigelow Sanford	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	
22¼	4¾		Blaw Knox	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
43½	20	2	Bohn Alum & Br	200	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
14¼	3⅜		Borden	1500	24¾	23¾	23¾	+¾
41	6		Borg Warner	600	8¾	8¼	8¼	
10½	2		Briggs Mfg	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	
50¼	11⅛	1	Briggs & Strat	200	7¼	7¼	7¼	
78⅞	21½	6	Brooklyn Man T	300	24¾	24½	25¾	+¾
80½	46	5	Brooklyn M T pf	200	60½	60	60	
2¼	⅛		Brooklyn Un Gas	200	77	77	77	
7¼	1½		Bruns Terminal	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	
10½	2½		Bucyrus Erie	400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
3⅛	⅛		Bucyrus Erie pf	1100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅛	⅛		Budd Mfg	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
6	1		Budd Wheel	100	1½	1½	1½	
13¼	6¼	.40	Bruns Bros pf	200	11½	11½	11½	
21¾	3½		Burroughs Add	1300	7¾	7½	7½	
65	7⅛		Bush Terminal	400	3½	3	3¼	
85	12¼	7	Bush Term deb	140	7¾	7¼	7¼	
2	⅛		Bush T Bldgs pf	10	23½	23½	23½	
1⅞	⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	
24⅝	7		Butte & Superior	200	17⅛	17	17	
69	35¼	7	Byers	400	11½	11½	11½	
			Byers pf	30	45	45	44	

—C—

19	4¼		Calif Packing	700	8½	8¼	8¼	
15	6	1	Calumet & Hecla	700	3½	3¼	3¼	
20⅝	7¼		Canada Dry	800	8⅞	8¼	8¼	
23¾	10½	1	Canadian Pacific	1600	13¾	13½	13⅝	
63¾	15¾		Cannon Mills	200	15¼	15	15	
75	30	7	Case Thresh	1900	38¼	37½	38	
15	4¾	.50	Case Thresh pf	440	49	48	48	
12⅜	1¼		Caterpillar Trac	300	6	6	6	
20½	7⅜	1½	Celanese Corp	200	8⅜	8	8	
15½	3½		Central Aguirre	700	15	14¾	15	
5½	1⅞		Cerro de Pasco	1400	6	5¾	5¾	
16⅝	6		Certain-Teed	1600	1¼	1¼	1¼	
20¾	4¾	2	Certain-Teed pf	100	5	5	5	
31½	9¾	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	15	14¾	14¾	
5	1¼		Ches & Ohio	2100	25¾	25	25¾	
5⅞	1½		Chi & E Ill pf	100	1	1	1	
15½	2½		Chi & Gt West	100	2⅛	2	2	
6	1½		Chi & Gt W pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8	1½		Chi Mil2& St P	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
14½	2		Chi Mil & St P pf	1800	2½	2	2	
31	5		Chi & N'western	700	3	2¾	2¾	
69¾	1		Chi & N'west pf	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	
12¼	2½		Chi Pneu Tool	100	3½	3½	3½	
16⅜	1¾		Chi Pneu T pf	100	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24½	2		Chi Rock Isl & P	800	3	3	3	
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 6%	400	4	4	4	
14	6½	2	Chi Yellow Cab	500	5	4¾	5	
12½	5		Chickasha Cot O	10	6	6	6	
8	1½		Childs Company	500	6¼	6¼	6¼	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	600	4	3¾	3¾	
68	43⅝	6½	City Ice & F pf	4300	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
31½	10¾	1	City Stores	1900	50	50	50	
14⅞	2⅞		Colgate-Palm-P	500	1	1	1	
29½	4½		Cola Fuel & Or	200	10¾	10¼	10¼	
30	8		Colo & Southern	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
21	4¼	1	Colo & So 1pf	80	12½	12	11	
97½	40	5	Columbia Gas	2500	15⅞	15½	15⅝	
41⅞	12½	2	Columbia & pf A	600	67½	67	67	
14⅞	4¼		Columbia Carb	3500	27	26	26½	
11	3⅞		Columbia Pic vct	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	
28	11⅜	3	Comm Credit	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
27½	10⅞	2	Comm Cred A	200	24	23½	24	
13⅜	3½	.60	Comm Invest Tr	100	18	18	18	
5½	1⅝		Comm Solvents	1200	10¼	9¾	9¾	
68½	27¾	.6	Comwlth & Sou	2400	2½	2	2	
12¼	6½	.60	Comwlth & S pf	600	29½	28¾	28¾	
5⅜	1		Congoleum Nairn	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13¾	2¾		Consol Film Ind	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
68¾	31½	4	Consol Film I pf	200	5	4¾	4¾	
10⅞	4½	½	Consol Gas	3200	57¾	57⅛	57⅜	
4	1		Consol Laundries	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
11½	1¾		Consol Oil	2000	5¾	5¼	5¼	
1⅝	¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
3	⅛		Consol Textile	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	
1⅜	½		Cont Baking A	200	½	½	½	
4¾	½		Cont Baking B	300	3½	3½	3½	
47¾	24½	4	Cont Baking pf	530	37	36¾	36¾	
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	300	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	
8½	3		Cont Dia Fibre	600	38½	37½	38⅜	
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
23¾	4¾		Cont Motors	800	15½	15	15½	
9¾	3¾		Cont Oil	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
55¾	24¾	3	Corn Products	1000	54¾	53¾	53¾	
140	99½	7	Corn Prod pf	900	51½	50½	51	
7⅜	1½		Coty	60	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
26½	13½	2‡	Cream of Wheat	600	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7¾	2¼		Crosley Radio	1000	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
23¾	7½		Crown Cork & S	1300	2½	2½	2½	
1	⅛		Crown Zellerbach	200	17	17	17	
23¼	6		Crucible Steel	200	1	1	1	
39½	15		Crucible Steel pf	400	10	9¾	10	
3	½		Cuba Co	170	19	17	19	
20	4	.50	Cuba Dk pf	300	6	6	6	
3½	⅜		Cuban Am Sug	3000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
35½	20	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	22	22	22	
31	5		Curtis Publishing	300	9	8¾	8¾	
86	45	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3½	⅞		Curtiss Wright	300	4¾	4¼	4¼	
4¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	1000	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	3½		Cutler Hammer	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7¾	2¼	.60	Devega St	200	2¾	2½	2½	
15½	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	200	2¾	2½	2½	
92½	32	6	Del & Hudson	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	500	48	46	47	
122	54	6	Detroit Edison	3500	20¼	19½	19¾	
18¾	7		Devoe & Rey A	200	9½	9½	9½	
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18½	18½	18½	
12⅝	7½	1.50	Dome Mines	1600	12½	12⅜	12⅜	
18½	11¼	1.50	Dominion Stores	300	14½	14½	14½	
23	5	.75	Douglas A	100	7	7	7	
59¾	23	2	Dresser A	200	8	8	8	
101⅝	67	5	du Pont de Nem	3500	36⅜	36	36⅛	
			Duquesne Lt pf	10	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	

—E—

6¾	1		Eastern Roll Mill	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
87½	38¼	3	Eastman Kodak	800	84	82	83¾	
9⅞	3		Eaton Axle & Sp	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2¼	⅝	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	800	17¾	17¼	17⅝	
3	⅞		Elec Boat N	200	1	1	1	
16	2¾		Elec & Mus Ind	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
64	10¾	2.34	Elec Pow & Lt	600	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35½	8¾	2	Elec Pow & L pf	600	8¾	8¾	8¾	
53¾	13¾	3	El Pw &L 6% pf	200	15⅞	15¾	15¾	
25	4		Elec Sto Battery	200	14	13	13	
51	16	5	Emporium Capwl	100	22	21½	21½	
7	3		Engineers Pub S	100	3	3	3	
43½	11½		Engineers P S pf	100	7	7	7	
11⅜	1	1½	Equitable Off Bld	1100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18½	2¾		Erie RR	300	10½	10¼	10⅜	
10⅛	1⅝		Erie RR 1pf	500	4¼	4	4¼	
10⅜	⅞		Erie RR 2pf	500	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9	¾	¼	Evans Products	800	2½	2½	2½	
			Exchange Buffet	10	10	10	10	

—F—

8½	2¾		Fairbanks Morse	300	3¾	3½	3½	
47¾	10		Fairbanks M pf	110	11¾	11	11¼	
7¾	1½		Fashion Park pf	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	
15¾	6¼	.60	Fed Dept Stores	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Ser A	800	6	5¾	5¾	
27⅜	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	1200	17½	16½	16¾	
88	45	6	Firestone T&R pf A	100	87	87	87	
64½	21	3½	First Nat Stores	600	65¾	62¾	63¾	
3¾	½		Fisk Rubber	2400	3¾	3¾	3¾	
2¾	½		Fisk Rub 1pf	400	¾	¾	¾	
10¼	4½		Fleischmn Bk A	600	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10¾	3¾		Flood Mach	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
32⅝	10¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	100	5	5	5	
3⅝	⅝		Fox Film A	900	13¾	13	13¾	
28⅝	10	2	Freeport Texas	800	23¾	23	23¾	
28	3½		Fuller pr pf	100	24¾	23½	23¾	

—G—

			Gabriel Snub A	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17⅞	8¾		Gamewell	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	
5¼	1		Gen Am Inv	100	6¼	6	6	
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1600	18¼	18	18¼	
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	13¾	13½	13½	
3	½		Gen Bronze	300	3	3	3	
5	4		Gen Cable	200	1½	1½	1½	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
11⅛	3¼		Gen Cable A	300	5¾	5¾	5¾	
33¾	3¼		GenCableof	100	8¼	7¾	7¾	
20¼	8¼	.60	Gen Electric	1100	11¾	11¼	11¼	
40⅜	16¾	2	Gen Elec sp	6900	18	17¼	17¼	
40⅜	16¾		Gen Foods	900	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+⅛
34⅝	23¾		Gen Gas & E A	7500	23¾	23½	23½	+⅛
34⅝	3		Gen G & E cvpf	300	8	8	8	
25	18¼	2.01	Gen Ital Edison	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	
40⅜	38	3	Gen Mills	100	34	34	34	
74⅜	40	3	Gen Mills pf	400	37½	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
74⅜	8	1	Gen Motors	13400	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
9	3¼		Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3½	3½	
16	3½		Gen Out Ad A	300	3¼	3¼	3	
74⅜	8		Gen Print Ink	30	3¼	3¼	3¼	
30⅜	8¼	1	Gen Pub Service	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	
29⅞	6⅛		Gen Ry Signal	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
73⅛	45		Gen Realty	1400	13¾	11¾	11¾	
24⅛	10¾		Gen Rlty pf ww	400	7	6¾	6¾	
73⅛	45	5	Gillette Saf Raz	3100	17¾	17¼	17¼	
73⅛	45		Gillette S R pf	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	
10⅝	3¾		Gimbel Bros	700	7¾	7¾	7¾	
16⅜	3¾		Glidden	300	7¾	7¾	7¾	
16⅜	3¾		Glidden pref	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10	3¾		Gobel (Adolf)	10	5¾	5¾	5¾	
20⅜	8¼	1.20	Gold Dust	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	
13¾	3¼		Goodrich	2100	13¾	13¾	13¾	
13¾	3¼		Goodrich pf	1700	14¾	14¾	14¾	
28⅝	3¾		Goodyear	1400	13¾	13¼	13¼	
28⅝	3¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	1200	14¾	14	14	
30⅜	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	300	37	37	37	
70½	60¼	7	Gotham S H pf	3400	13¾	12½	13¾	
1¼	¼		Graham Paige	170	60	60	60	
6¾	3½		Granby	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	
25	3¼		Grand Union	400	4¾	4½	4¾	
13¼	3		Great Nor pf	160	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12	3¼		Great Nor Ore	2700	8½	8½	8½	
83	48	7	Great West Sug	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	
38	12		Great W Sug pf	400	7	7	7	
			Grigsby-Grunow	280	7¾	7¾	7¾	
15¼	3		Gulf Mobile pf	700	¾	¾	¾	
38	12		Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	800	17¼	17¼	17¼	

—H—

4¾	4¾		Hahn Dept Sto	300	11¾	11¾	11¾	
38	7¾		Hahn D S pf	400	11¾	11¾	11¾	
8	7		Harbison Walker	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	
3	½		Hartman Corp B	100	¾	¾	¾	
8	½		Hat Corp A	30	¾	¾	¾	
95	70½		Hercules Motors	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	
83	43½	6	Hercules Powd pf	200	88	88	88	
83	43½		Hershey Choc	200	82	82	82	
12	3¼		Hoe & Co	100	84¾	84¾	84¾	
163	110	7.80b	Holland Furnace	100	31¾	31¾	31¾	
38	7¾		Homestake M	200	156	156	156	
18	7		Houdaille Her B	200	14¾	14¾	14¾	
8	½		Houston Oil new	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
16½	5	.40	Howe Sound	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	
17¾	2¼		Hudson Motor	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
8¾	1½		Hupp Motors

STEEL MAKING EXPECTED TO IMPROVE SOON

December Not So Poor a Month as Anticipated —Stocks Are Low

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Steel operations for the country as a whole are expected to be around 11 to 12 per cent of capacity on an average compared with 24 per cent at this time last year and 34 per cent two years ago. The present rate is perhaps even lower than it was at the first of July.

However, the rate will probably soon bound up to 15 per cent of capacity, with perhaps 20 per cent attained by the middle of February. Usually the buying movement of a new year does not start until late in January or early in February, but in view of the extremely low stocks of steel in the hands of consumers it is rather expected that improvement will be noted immediately after the turn of the year.

All things considered, December has not been as poor a month as expected and there has been actual expansion of demand in some important lines such as automobile steel. The price situation has also been fairly satisfactory with quotation holding steady in the main.

Tin Plate Holds Well

A purchasing movement in tin plate is expected early next year, and this will probably come with a rush in view of the tardiness so far shown in placing 1933 contracts. Tin plate consumption has suffered the least of any line of steel demand during the current readjustment. Tin plate prices are $4.25 a box of 100 pounds compared with $4.75 a year ago. The tin plate producers say that they will make only slight price concessions this year on large quantity deals.

Awards of fabricated structural steel last week were over 70,000 tons, made up chiefly of one award of 60,000 tons for the Belt Line railroad bridge at New Orleans. Of this amount 20,000 tons of the main span was awarded to the American Bridge Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, while 40,000 tons for the approaches went to the McClintic-Marshall Corporation, subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The Phoenix Bridge Company booked its largest contract in several months when it received over 3000 tons for a viaduct at Newark, N. J. Bids are being opened today on 20,000 tons for a terminal warehouse for the New York Central. A sea wall at Seattle will require 5690 tons of sheet piling.

The automobile industry continues the most active purchaser of steel. Automobile production in December promises to equal that of July when the output was over 111,000 units. Many predict that January production will be even greater than during December.

Large tonnage projects in cast iron pipe are developing. Seattle is buying 5800 tons while Chicago is in the market for 3000 tons as a result of a loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Prices Hold Steady

The steel price situation is fairly steady. The principal declines are on those products where declines have long been overdue. Reductions in these cases are a matter of bringing the prices for those items into line with general price levels in steel. Thus the price of ferrosilico was reduced $3 a ton during the last week to $74.50 a ton, with corresponding reductions in silicon and chrome briquets and other allied products.

Tin plate makers expect to make extensive sales to the can makers within the next few weeks, especially since these consumers have been very dilatory so far in placing their contracts for the first half of 1933. Makers of agricultural implements will have to give heed to the spring demand for farm tools and will therefore round out their line of stocks of tools.

During the last week the Santa Fe has bought 3000 tons of track accessories to go with the 27,000 tons of rails contracted for.

Demand for pig iron has been extremely quiet. The largest known inquiry in the East is that for 1250 tons for the General Fire Extinguisher Company, while the best inquiry in the middle West is in the Cincinnati district, and involves 1000 tons of iron.

A few New York agents found a good demand for carlots of iron last week, which was somewhat unusual so near the holidays. This illustrates again how low on stocks the consumers find themselves, making necessary frequent purchases.

Silver at New Low

The feature of the week among the nonferrous metals was the lowering of silver to 24⅝ cents an ounce at New York, a new historic low, the previous bottom having been 24¾ cents two or three weeks ago. The exceedingly large supplies of the metal on hand are responsible for the market weakness.

Copper has been the most active in Europe for several weeks, about 20,000 tons having been sold during the last fortnight and with 1500 tons in one day. Prices rose from a low of 4.80 cents the preceding week to 5.20 cents at the peak of the last week early in the period, though the price sagged during the last few days to 5.05 cents. The American copper market has been very quiet, but prices have held firm to 5 cents a pound for first quarter shipment and 5⅛ cents for second quarter.

Public Utility Earnings

NEVADA CALIFORNIA ELECTRIC

	1932	1931
Nov. gross	$330,642	$365,974
Net income	26,397	30,340
12 mos gross	5,107,916	5,711,541
Net income*	623,530	763,193

*After taxes, charges and depreciation.

KANSAS CITY POWER & LIGHT

	1932	1931
Nov gross	$1,297,662	$1,359,097
*Net income	372,946	416,476
12 mos gross	14,960,978	14,788,184
†Net inc	4,172,783	4,493,015

*After interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc.

S. H. KRESS & CO.

NEW YORK—S. H. Kress & Co. has offered to purchase not exceeding 50,000 shares of special preferred stock at $10 a share. Offerings must be made before Jan. 23.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	87	87
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	83	83
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	34¾	34¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	8¾	8
Alleghany Valley 4s '42	93½	93½
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	83	83
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	58½	57
Amer Inter 5½s '48	75¾	75¾
Amer Smelting 5s '47	83¼	83
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	104½	104½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	106¾	106¾
Amer T&T 4s '65	105¼	105
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	108¾	108¾
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	39	39
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	81½	81½
Anglo-Chile Nit 7s '45	3½	3½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78¾	78¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	73	73¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	83¾	83½
Atch T&SF 4s '09	77	77
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90	90
Atlanta & Birm 4s '63	7¼	7¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	60	60
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	75	75
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	68	68½
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33 sta	62	61½
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	24½	23½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	31¼	31
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '60	61	60
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	80¾	79¾
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	31	30½
Balt & Ohio rfg 4s '95	34½	34
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	107¾	107¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '98 C	108¾	108¾
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	93	93
Boston & Maine 5s '67	61½	61½
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34 ct	4	4
Bklyn Ed 5s B '52	107¾	107¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	107½	107¼
Bklyn Man Tr sf 6s '68	89¼	89¼
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	83¾	83½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102¼	102¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	33	33
Bur Cr N 5s '34	43	43
Bush Term con 5s '55	31	31
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	65	65
By Products Coke 5½s '45	43	43
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	85¾	85¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	90¾	90¾
Can North deb 6½s '46	102	102
Can North deb 7s '40	101	101
Can Pacific deb 4s	66½	66⅜
Cen of Ga Mob 5s '46	23	23
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	5½	5¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72	72
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78	77¾
Cen Pacific 5s '60	54	53
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	88	89
Certainteed 5½s '48	35½	35
Ches Corp 5s '47	63½	63½
Ches & O ev 4½s A '93	62½	62½
Ches & O 4½s B	83	83
Chicago R & Q gen 4s '58	90	90
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	60	60
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	10	9½
Chicago & Erie RR 1st 5s '82	96½	96½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	33	33
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	43	42½
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	46	46
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	4¼	3¾
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	14¾	14¼
Chicago & Nw gen 3½s '87	37	35
Chicago & Nw gen 4s '87	40	40
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	14	14
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	10¾	10¾
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	46	46
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	15½	15½
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	50½	50
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 C	14¼	14¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	19¾	18
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	19¾	19¼
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	10	9½
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	62	62
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	66	66
Childs Co 5s '43	36	35
Chile Copper 5s '47	30	30
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	98	97¾
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	48	46
Clev CC&StL 4½s R '77	38	38
Clev Un Term 5s '73	66	66
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '43	104¾	104½
Com Credit Co 5½s '25	96¾	96¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	100½	100
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	106½	106½
Con Gas 5s '57	103¾	103
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	5½	5½
Con Gas 4½s '51	106¾	106
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	106½	106¾
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105¼	105¼
Container Corp 5s ct '43	15	15
Container Corp 6s '46	32	31¾
Crown Cork & Seal 5s '47	90	89½
Crown Will Paper 6s '51	63	63
Cuba Cane Sug Pred 6s '30	⅞	¾
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	106¼	106
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '71	106½	106½
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	92	92
Den & Rio G 4½s '36	38	34¾
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	96¼	96
Detroit Ed 5s '52	100¾	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100½
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88¾	88¾
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	59	59
Duluth M Nor 5s	102½	102½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	100¾	100¾
Duquesne F&L 4½s B '57	105¾	105¾
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	2½	2½
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	63¾	63¾
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	31½	31
Erie RR ref 5s '67	31	31
Erie RR gen lien 4s '96	37¾	37¾
Erie RR gen 6s '75	21½	20¾
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	50	50
Fla East Coast 5s '74	2½	2½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	3	3
Fonda Johns 4½s '52	4½	4½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	58	55
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	79	79
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	99	98½
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	51	51
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	102¾	102¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	1½	1⅜
Gen Theater Equip 6s' 40 ct	1¾	1
Goodrich 6s '45	45½	44¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	79	79
Gotham S Hos 6s' 36	87¼	87
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	99	98½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	101	101
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	41	41
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	46	46
Gulf Mobile & No 5s	24	24
Gulf Mobile & No 5½s '50	28½	26½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	45¾	45¾
Houston Oil 5½s '40	47½	47½
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51½	50
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	51½	50
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	82½	82½
Mumble Oil 5s '37	102¾	102¾
Ill Central 4¾s '66	30¾	30
Ill Central 6½s '36	66	66
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	33	33
Ill Central C StL&NO 5s A '63	35	35
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	102½	102
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	75½	75½
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	75½	76½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	41¾
Inter Rap Trans rfg 5s '66	45½	44¼
Inter Rap Tran 7s '32	57½	57½
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	55	54
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	17	15
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40	40
Int Paper 6s '55	13¾	13¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	22½	21¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	28½	27½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	25	24
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	81¼	81¼
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	¾	¾
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	2¾	2¾
Kan City P & L 4½s B	103¾	103¼
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	43½	43½
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	89	88¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	91¾	91
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	59½	59½
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	89	89
Laclede Gas 5½s' 53 C	61	60
Laclede Gas 5½s D	56	56
L'Autaro 8s '54	3	2½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4s 2003	32	32
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	35	35
Long Island deb 5s '37	90	90
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	29	29
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s' 52	104½	104¾
L&N uni 4s '40	82	82
L&N rfg 4½s C '2003	54	54
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	38	38
Manati Sug 1st 7½s '42	5	5
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30	29½
Marion Steam S 6s '47	35	35
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	72	72
Metro Edison 4½s '68	84¾	84½
Metro Water 5½s' 50	67	66
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s' 61	77¾	77¾
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	77¼	77¼
Min & StL con 5s '34	1	1
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	34	34
Mo Ill 5s' 50	25½	25½
Mo K & T pl 4s B '62	54	54
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	9	8½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	20½	19¾
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	20	19¼
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	20	18
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	20	19¾
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	20	19½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	8	7½
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	3¼	3½
Mobile & O mont 5s' 47	3¾	3¾
Montana Power 5s A '62	58	58
Mobile & Ohio 4s '38	63	63
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	85½	85
Nat Steel 5s '56	77	76
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	105	104½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	109	109
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	84	84
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	59	59
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	15¼	15
N O T & M 5½s '54	18½	18½
N O T & M 5s C '56	15	15
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74	73½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	14½	14
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	66	65¾
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	38	37¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	37¼	37¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	43	41½
NYC&HR cv 6s' 35	48	48
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	11	10½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	13½	13¾
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	11	9
NY Dock Co 4s '51	53½	53½
NY Dock Co 5s '38	33	33¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	107½	106¾
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	113¾	113¾
NY GELH&P 5s '48	110½	110½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	40	40
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	⅝	⅝
NY Railway inc 6s A '65	33½	32
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	104¾	104½
Ning Lock & O P 5s '54	103½	102
Ning Share 5½s '50	55¾	55¼
Nort & South 5s '41	16	16
Norf Southern rfg A '61	3½	3½
Norf & W con 4s '96	97½	97½
Norf & W 4s '34	104	103¾
North Am Co 5s '61	85¼	85¼
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	73¼	73¼
Nor Am Ed 6s A '57	74¼	74¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	81	80
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	62¾	62¼
Nor Pacific 4s R 2047	64	63½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	90	90
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	103	103
Otis Steel 6s '41	18	18
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	104¼	104¼
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	37	37
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	14	13½
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93¼	93¼
Penn Railroad 4½s '65	89	89
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '80	102	102
Penn Railroad 3s '64	77	77
Penn Railroad 5s '64	85½	85½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85½	85¼
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	90	90
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	1½	1½
Peoria & East inc 4s '90	1½	1½
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	71½	71
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	84½	84
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	90¼	89¾
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	34½	34½
Phil Railway 4s '57	21¼	21
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	60	60
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	16¼	15¾
Pub Svc E&G 4s	98¼	98¼
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	103¾	103¾
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	103¼	103¼
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	46	44
Republic Iaß rfg 6½s '53	48¾	44¾
Rio G & W col 4s '49	21¾	21¾
Rio G & W 1st 4s '39	58	55
Rochester Gas 5s	103½	103½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	18¾	18¾
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	35¼	35
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	8	8
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	6¼	6
St Louis & SF 4½s ct sta	6¼	6
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	9¼	9
St Louis & SF 5s B ct	9¼	7½
St Louis & SF A ct	7½	7½
St Louis SW 5ds	18	18
St Louis SW 5s	24	24
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	58	58
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	100	100
Seabd AL rfg 4s '59	1¾	1¾
Seabd AL 6s	1¾	1¾
Seabd AL inc 5s '49	1¾	1¾
Shell Pipe 5s '52	82½	82½
Shell Union 5s '47	80	81½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	81½	80
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	30½	30
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	98¼	98¼
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	84	84
Smith A O 6½s '33	101	101
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	71½	70½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	43¾	43¼
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	44	43½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	44½	43½
Southern Pac Ore A 4½s '77	58	58
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18¼	18
Southern Ry con 5s '94	48	48
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	18	18
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	20¾	20
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56 ct	97½	97½
Studebaker 6s '45	42½	42½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42 ct	1	1
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	84¾	84¼
Ter RR Asso Stl. rfg 4s '53	76½	76½
Texas Corp 5s '44	89¼	89¼
Tex & Pac Mo Pac 5½s '56	59	58
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	40	39½
Third Ave 1st 5's	90	88
Trumbull Steel 6s '40	48¾	48¾
Union El L & P 1st 5s '37	103	103
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¼	101¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	104½	104½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '38	99½	99½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	98¾	98¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	97¼	97¼
Union Pacific 4½s '67	98¼	98¼
Us Rubber Co 5s '47	44¼	44¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '29 ww	23½	23
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	27½	27½
Vanadium 5s '41	44	44
Virginia Ry 5s '62	96¾	96¾
Wabash RR 4½s '39	6	6
Wabash Rlc 1st 5s '39	8¼	8½
Wabash RR 5s B '76	4	3½
Warner Quinlan 4s '39	30½	30½
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	106	106
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	18¼	18¼
Washington W P 5s '39	106	106
West Pa Pow 5s B '63	102	102
Western Electric 5s '44	99¾	99½
Western Maryland 4s '52	53	51¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56½	56
Western Pacific 5s A '46	24½	24
Western Union 5s '51	54	54
Western Union 6½s '36	70½	70
Western Union 5s '50	54	54
Wheeling Steel 4¼s B '53	52	52
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	103¼	103¼
Wickwire Spen 7s ct	1⅜	⅞
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	23	22
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	7½	7½
Wis Cen 4s S&D div '36	8½	8

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Dec 27	Last Dec 24
3½s '47	102.24	102.20	102.24	102.20
1st 4¼s '47	102.10	102.8	102.10	102.05
4th 4¼s '38	104.6	104.	104.4	104.2
4th 4¼s reg	104.	104.	104.	103.28
US 3s '55	97.21	97.15	97.21	97.15
US 3½s '46	99.16	99.12	99.14	99.4
US 3¾s '43 March	102.10	102.8	102.5	102.4
US 3¾s '43 June	102.12	102.4	102.4	102.4
US 3¾s '56	104.17	104.8	104.17	
US 4s '54	106.17	106.8	106.17	106.10
US 4¼s '52	109.27	109.21	109.27	109.19

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	11¼	11¼
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	6½	6½
Antioquia 7s A '45	6¾	6¾
Antioquia 7s B '45	6½	6½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	37	36¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	40¾	40
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	40	39¾
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	40½	40
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	40½	40¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	40½	40
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	40½	40½
Australia 5s '57	73½	73¼
Austria Hydro 6½s	43¾	43¾
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	93¾	93¾
Belgium (King) 8s '55	94	93¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	103	102¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	102¾	102¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	42¼	42¼
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	47	46¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	37	37
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	51	50
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '99	3¾	3¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3½	3¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	4¼	4¼
Brazil (Con El Ry) 7s '52	12½	13¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16	16
Brazil (US) 8s '41	17½	17
Bremen 7s '35	81½	81½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23¾	23¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	17½	17½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	11	11
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	99	99
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	86¾	86
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	99¾	99
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	10	10
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	7¾	6¾
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	9¼	9¼
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	13	13
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	6¾	6¾
Chile (Rep) 8s '50	5	4¾
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	5	4¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	4¾	4¾
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	4¾	4¾
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	5½	5½
Chile (Rep) 8s '43	4¾	4¾
Chilean Loan 7s '60	4	4
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	17½	17½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	49	49
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	24½	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	29¼	29¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	23	23
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10¾	10
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s '51	93½	93½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	71¾	71
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	84¾	84
Duke Price Power 6s '66	42½	42½
Dupitch El 6s '47	100½	100½
Finnish M 6½s '54	50¾	50¾
Frankfort 6½s '53	40½	40½
French (Rep) 7s '49	119¾	119¾
French (Rep) 7½s '41	126¾	126¾
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	65½	65½
German 7s '49	75¾	75¾
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s '38	80	80
Germ Con Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51¾	51
Germ Con Ag Bk 7s '50	60½	60½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	40¼	39½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43¾	43¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	43¾	43¾
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	46	46
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	86¾	86½
Hamburg 6s '46	45	44½
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	53½	53½
Helsingfors 6½s '60	47	47
Hungary (King) 7½s A '44	36	36
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s A '61	25	24½
Ilseder Steel 6s '48	46¾	46¼
Italy (King) 7s '51	97½	97
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	49½	49½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	80¾	80½
Karstadt 6s '43	26½	26
Kreuger & Toll ct	9¾	9¾
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104¾
Medellin 6½s '54	7½	7½
Mex Ry 4½s A	3¾	3¾
Mtge Mill Mak 7s '58 xw	53¾	53¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	84½	84½
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	90¼	90¼
New South Wales 5s '58	70½	70½
North German Lloyd 6s '47	49½	49½
Norway (King) 8s '44	94	94
Norway (King) 6s '52	83¼	83¼
Panama (Rep) 5s '63	49½	49
Paris-Orleans 5½s '58	102	102
Penambuco (State) 7s '47	5¾	5½
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	3½	3½
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	3¾	3¾
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	53¾	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	58½	58½
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	8½	8½
Prussia 6½s '51	81¼	81½
Prussia 6s '52	81½	81½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	55¼	54½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	55	54
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	50¾	50½
Rhinelbe 7s '46	56½	55¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	5½	5
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	7¼	6¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '68	8	7¾
Rio & do Sul (State) 8s '46	10¾	10¾
Rome (City) 6½s '52	86	86
Ruhr '48	55¾	55¾
San Paulo (City) 6½s '57	7¼	7¼
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '56	8¼	7¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '40	83	83

ACTIVITY IN CLOTH MARKET IS MODERATE

Broadcloths Strong—Sheetings Active—Corded Fancy Cottons Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 27—Business in the primary cotton cloth market took on a typical holiday aspect last week. There was some moderate activity during the early part of the week, which decreased from day to day to practically nothing by Friday noon. Most houses closed early, and the members of the party departed for a three-day holiday.

Owing to the activity of the two previous weeks there was no pressure by the mills to sell goods, and business was confined to the actual demand of the buyers at prevailing prices. In fact, prices were advanced in a few instances, mostly in numbers that were slightly out of line with the market.

In print cloths the 39-inch, 4.00-yard 80x80s developed a scarcity in spot goods, and sold at 4⅜c for spot and January and at 4¼c for later delivery. The 38½-inch, 5.50-yard 64x58s advanced to 3¼c, and the 64x48s, 6.25-yard to 2¾-⅞c. Narrow print cloths were more active and three numbers advanced.

Broadcloths Active

Carded broadcloths continued their activity and strength. The 36½-inch, 80x56s, 5.10-yard, sold

EDUCATIONAL

Brothers and Sisters

Who Play and Work Together

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WE HAVE been noticing how nicely your boys take care of their little sister when they are out playing," said a neighbor to a mother who had recently moved to a new locality. "Some of the other neighbors have noticed it, too. The boys are never rough with her You can always feel perfectly safe to leave her in their care."

The mother naturally was pleased at the praise of her sons and also at the assurance that whether anyone was watching them or not the boys were gentle and kind to their sister.

There had been almost a tone of surprise in the neighbor's remarks, as if it were unusual for boys to be kind to a younger child, or for brothers to be considerate of a sister. The happy companionship on which the neighbor had commented was what this mother had planned for ever since the children had begun to play together. The boys were encouraged to do things to please the little girl, to plan surprises for her, and to let her share in their play whenever possible. On the other hand the little girl was gently but firmly trained not to expect her brothers always to include her in their activities or to give up all their cherished plans if she could not join in them. The mother had tried to keep a perfectly fair balance between brother and sister, between boy and girl, for she felt that any injustice on either side might lead to that regrettable lack of affection and courtesy sometimes apparent between brothers and sisters.

Making for Congeniality

Both boys and girl had their separate toys and games, their own particular equipment and material for working out their ideas and for creative play, and neither were allowed to meddle with the other's things. Spontaneous sharing was encouraged, but not demanded, which sometimes makes all the difference between happiness and resentment. Just as an adult expects to knock at another person's door before entering, or to ask permission to use a friend's pen, pencil or telephone, so the two sons and the daughter were taught respect for each other's belongings and natural courtesy in using them. The result was a harmony and congeniality between the little girl and her brothers which was good to see, and which would exert a happy influence over their own later years.

Sometimes parents do not realize that a sense of injustice rankles for years in the heart of a boy or girl because of some childhood distinction or apparent favoritism.

"Are you trying to turn your girls into boys and vice versa?" said a friend with an amused smile to the mother of a vigorous growing family. "Your children's duties seem to be interchangeable. While I have been here Robert has set the table and Louise has brought up the kindling for the fireplace. Frank has made a cake and Mary has shoveled the snow from the piazza. I am quite bewildered at the method, but I will admit that the result is admirable. When I was a child I had to stay in from play many a time to help in the kitchen, but my brother would have been insulted if he had been asked to wipe a dish."

Take Turns

"That is just it," said the mother emphatically. "I'll never forget how unfair it seemed to me to have to go in early every night to help get supper, while my two brothers, one older and one younger, could stay out until the last minute. They got all the out-of-door work in which I should like to have helped and I got all the housework. Consequently, they grew up not knowing how to sew on a button or to get a meal, if they were alone and hungry, and I grew up with a great distaste for housework. Therefore I am trying to find a better way for my own children. Of course, the girls are not allowed to do heavy work which might overtax their strength, but otherwise the boys and girls take their turns at helping me, either indoors or out of doors. One week a girl comes in early to help get dinner and the next week a boy takes his turn."

Mutual Thoughtfulness

If a brother who had been working hard all day came home late, then a sister got his dinner and made him comfortable. If a sister was going to a party, one of her brothers was ready to escort her or to do last-minute service. The college brother helped the high school sister with her algebra problems, and perhaps the next evening she made candy and sandwiches for a group of his friends. If the boys had an unexpected invitation to an outing their sisters hurried to help them get ready, put up lunches, packed a suitcase and find various necessary but mislaid articles. If the girls were entertaining the brothers made themselves agreeable and provided flowers or a special treat. All such affairs were entirely in charge of the boys and girls themselves, and the busy mother, having planted the seeds of reciprocation in their minds when they were children, had only to enjoy the pleasant results.

"A little teasing is fun, but much teasing is fatal," said one mother, speaking of the attitude of brothers and sisters toward each other. "I have tried to be wise in this matter, for it seems to me it is more important than parents sometimes realize. Good natured chaffing, harmless jokes on each other's fancies and foibles, stingless laughter at natural mistakes or absurdities merely liven and brighten the atmosphere, but that is as far as teasing should go. A child should learn to laugh at himself, to enjoy with others a joke at his own expense, for this gives him or her a certain strength and poise, but too much teasing may breed an antagonism between the young folks when they should be friends. There should be a light-hearted give-and-take and a wholesome sense of fun among young folks, but parents may help to avoid misunderstanding and trouble, between brothers and sisters especially, if they firmly refuse to allow teasing to be carried beyond the limit of friendliness and kindness."

The relation between brother and sister has fine possibilities, and this natural bond may be strengthened and deepened until it becomes one of the rare, precious benefits of family life. When there are both boys and girls in a family, parents have the opportunity of helping them grow to understand each other, and to complement each other's natures so that difficulties are halved and joys are doubled. Some of the finest friendships in the world have been those between brothers and sisters. LYDIA LION ROBERTS.

To Provide Better For Those Not Taking Honors

Important Change at Cambridge

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THAT the very highest type of education to be gained in English universities is often much too specialized in certain individual cases, has long been felt in Britain. This is due to the prevalence of what is known as the honors system. Every student of ambition and ability in each of the two older English universities reads for honors. This means that, after the preliminary examinations have been passed, they devote themselves exclusively to one particular subject, such as history, classics, economics, a foreign language, literature, or some branch of natural science.

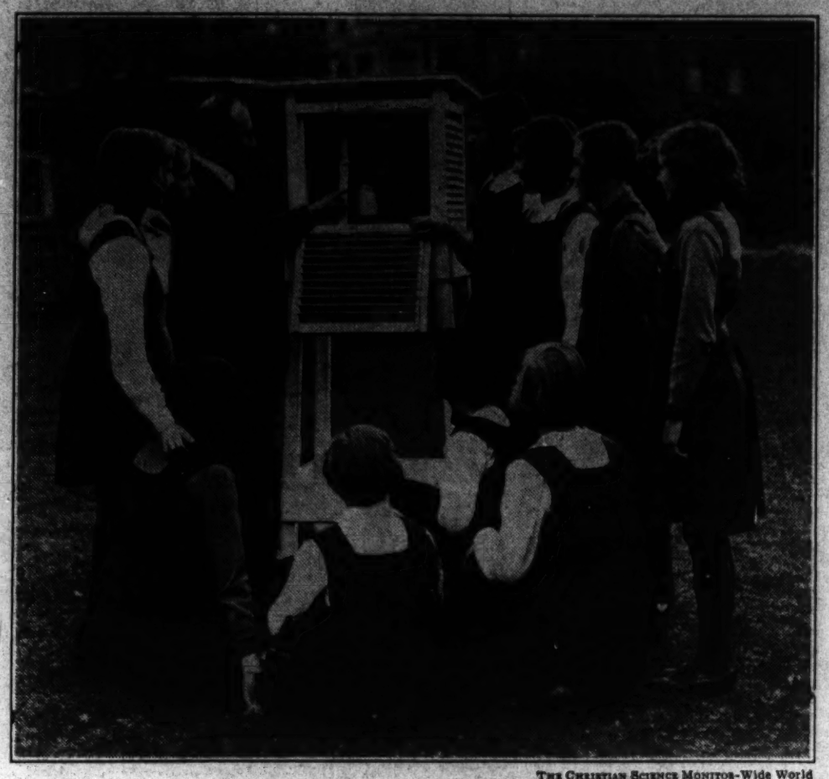
Some of these subjects, of course, supplement each other. A student of history, for example, will find illumination in certain passages of English literature. But, so far as examination purposes are concerned, he will read English literature only for the light it throws on history. He will not study history and English independently of each other. At the end of his three or four years' course the student sits for examination, and is placed either in the first, second, third, or fourth class of honors.

It is generally agreed that for a student who is ranked in the first or second class, or even sometimes in the case of one who gets no higher than the third, this honors system of education is the best intellectual training that can be devised. It insures that the student acquires a thorough mastery of one of the major branches of learning, and it gives him a method of attack most useful when later on he wishes to master some other department of knowledge.

But the matter wears a different aspect when the low third class and fourth class students are considered. As Sir Grant Robertson, of Birmingham University, has frequently insisted, this type of student would gain much greater benefit from a course of study that gave him a general knowledge of several subjects than from the honors system from which he may obtain only a partial knowledge of one.

Why then do these students not take a less specialized course? The answer is that at Oxford and Cambridge the only general courses are those leading to the "pass" degree, a degree the standard of which has for reasons of university statemanship, since wealthy and aristocratic students do not always desire to work very hard, been kept low, so low indeed that all keen students almost automatically go in for the honors course, the standard of which is correspondingly high. Clearly, the need is for some general course of study with a standard approaching reasonably close to that of the honors schools.

This is the reason why Cambridge's recently reported decision to stiffen the regulations of its "pass" degree examinations is so significant. The papers are to be made more difficult, and, before being allowed to enter, the student is, it is reported, to be asked to present a testimonial from his tutor asserting that he has worked diligently. It seems likely that in future this reformed "pass" degree will afford a welcome avenue to those who would prefer a good general education to a specialized knowledge of a single subject. H. H.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

ON THE GROUNDS OF A GIRLS' SCHOOL IN ENGLAND

Weather Prophets in the Making.

These students of Eastbourne are receiving practical lessons in observing the weather. In fact, they are justly proud of their weather—having the country's highest average of sunshine. It is interesting how certain alert teachers can take a special subject of this sort and make it serve in their teaching of history, arithmetic, and the rest, by revealing an important connection with the discovery and settlement of continents, the writing of poetry, or the building up of commerce.

Little Boy in a Shoe Store

By CARILYN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT ALL happened in a shoe store where mother was buying her new fall shoes. Usually to be present on such an occasion is a more or less trying ordeal for a little boy on the near side of seven. So when I saw this particular chap sitting on the edge of his seat in eager expectation, his brown eyes shining with joyous excitement, I thought something unusual must be going on. I therefore sat down near them to see if I could discover the secret that this mother had.

"Don't you think these brown shoes look well with this dress?" she was asking. "They match very nicely, don't you think?"

Little Boy nodded emphatically as he put out his small finger and touched the shoe. She handed it to him.

"They are a good quality," she said. "It doesn't pay to buy shoddy shoes, do you think?"

Little Boy shook his head positively. By no means, certainly not, the action said.

"We will look at just one more pair," said the mother as the salesman returned with another selection.

Little Boy leaned over and watched closely as the shoe was adjusted on his mother's foot. He cocked his head from side to side to get a better view. It was evidently all so important to him. She stood up and took a few steps. He leaned over still lower so as not to miss a single point. Then she returned to her seat and he looked up expectantly into her face.

"I believe the first pair is better after all, don't you?"

The curly head bobbed up and down again in quick assent. Then she sat down, and held up a shoe from each of the two pairs for inspection.

"They are both pretty, aren't they? But this material will wear better and not be so hard to clean. Suppose we decide on the first pair, don't you think?"

Of course he thought so! He watched the salesman make out the check and his mother hand over a bill.

"I didn't have the change so I will get $1.65 back," she explained as the salesman went away to tie the package up."

When it came she counted it, allowing him to follow her. Then she put it carefully into her bag. She handed him the package containing "their shoes" to carry, and he skipped along happily beside her holding to her hand while he held the precious bundle tightly under the other arm. As the two comrades left the store they were still engaged in a pleasant review of the happy event that had just taken place.

Such a little incident, but so full of magic secrets.

The mother never talked down to the child even when she was explaining things to him that he didn't know. She treated him as an equal, one might have thought she was talking to a friend of her own age. She wanted him to like her choice so she gave him reasons for doing so intelligently. She was evidently sincere in this, and children are quick to respond to sincerity. Moreover, she encouraged his interest by showing him the articles and (because it didn't harm them in this case) allowing him to handle them—to see with his fingers—a thing children dearly love to do.

And oh, what lessons Little Boy was learning through such a simple business transaction! Lessons there were in economy and wisdom in buying a needed article, in care and accuracy in the handling of money in courtesy toward the salesman, in chivalry in carrying the package for his mother. But more than all else how wisely that mother was building for the future confidence of her son. She was inviting him in that morning to share the simple details of her everyday life with her in such a spirit of friendly camaraderie Might she not well expect that he in turn as he grows older will enlist her interest and enthusiasm in his affairs; will seek her advice and good will in his choices; will continue the relationship of confidential pals, always interested in the doings of each other, however great or small.

Piano Lessons for the Mother

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BOTH the mother who plays a little and the mother who plays none will find it profitable to take a few piano lessons from the teacher who has been chosen to start Sammy or Susy in instrumental music. If the mother studied piano some years ago, she will find the methods of teaching quite different today. A few lessons for herself would soon convince her whether she approves of this particular teacher's methods or whether she prefers to search out another type of teacher for the children. If this discovery and decision to change are made within the first few weeks or months of piano study, much disappointment and dissatisfaction could be avoided.

Laura has been studying piano for six years under almost as many teachers, each with a different method and approach. Laura has become diffident and her mother defiant over the lack of proper teaching, and much money has been needlessly spent. Laura's mother studied piano and played rather well some years ago. If, in the beginning of her daughter's study, she had taken just a few lessons along with the child, she would have soon learned what she wanted or did not want in Laura's course, and the child could have been properly placed from the start.

Marie's mother, on the other hand, does not know one note from another. Marie practices faithfully, her teacher is a sincere, well-informed woman, but the mother is never satisfied. She compares her daughter's progress with that of other children who have studied longer or have more natural aptitude for music and the lesson period is constantly disturbed by her long list of complaints.

Bernice's mother, knowing nothing of piano, does not realize how difficult it is to study with two or three younger brothers and sisters and their playmates talking and laughing in the same room with the piano. Bernice has talent and tries to apply herself, but the time spent each afternoon after school hunting her music and practice plan and quieting the other children, takes the edge from her musical appetite and she loses interest. "I cannot understand why Bernice never likes to practice" is a phrase oft repeated in that home.

Andrea's mother knows a little, a very little, about music and she feels incompetent about helping the little daughter with her new piano lessons. Rather shyly, she calls the teacher on the telephone and inquires if the teacher feels it would be worth while for her to have a few lessons herself to get in touch with the new methods of study and to be able to play some simple duets with Andrea. The teacher is delighted to have her pupil's mother come and the short periods spent together at the studio result in a warm friendship between mother and teacher. Even after the mother feels she can no longer use the money for lessons for herself, the mother and teacher are able to work out with unusual promptness every little problem which confronts the child The mother understands how to arrange a practice hour that exactly chimes in with what the teacher assigns. Though the mother learns to play only a few simple melodies, she understands what the teacher expects of the pupil Andrea's lessons proceed under one teacher according to one method, and she makes steady progress, enjoying every note of the way.

Both Photos, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAPER CUT-OUTS INTERPRET MODERN ART

A City at Night—An Industrial Section at Night.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Paper cut-outs which have the feeling of modernistic drawings have been introduced from Germany by Miss Florence Smythe, an art teacher at the University of Minnesota High School, as a means of interpreting modern art forms to the pupils. The technique of abstract modern drawing is copied by the art students who work with tiny pieces of colored paper clipped from magazines.

Working from a color chart whose range extends from the lightest to the darkest shade of a particular hue, the students design pictures in which the effects are secured by skillfully contrasting a great variety of shades. In two interesting projects, one portrays an industrial section of a large city at night, and the other depicts the glitter of an up-town scene at night.

The largest piece of paper used to compose the pictures is no larger than a postage stamp. The smallest is the size of a pin point. Aside from its value as a study in color value and contrast, the project gives the students a conception of how the imagination can be aroused by omission and simplicity.

Return of Tudor Music and Instruments

Revival by Teachers and Pupils in English Centers

By ARNOLD DOLMETSCH

Expert on old instruments and their music, each year holding a music festival devoted to the playing of these instruments.

London

MENTION Tudor furniture, Tudor architecture, or Tudor dresses, and many people prick up their ears, but an attempt to discuss the music of this period results only in bewilderment or indifference. Works created by the Tudor musicians can, however, bring lasting joy into the most modern homes.

There are many reasons why this old music is always new, but one will suffice. Music then was part of the everyday life of the people. Every woman with the slightest pretention to culture could play one and generally two or three instruments well.

Nor did she go through the tortures sometimes demanded of the modern child in order that it be able to perform indifferently on the piano or violin. Indeed, one great point in favor of this music is the comparative ease with which tolerable ability can be acquired.

An ideal instrument to start with is the recorder. It is not expensive either to buy or in upkeep, and it is light and takes up no room. For playing dance tunes the descant size is excellent. Cithrens, viols and rebecs, too, are easy to play. The rebecs with their three strings produce a very incisive and penetrating tone and this makes it extremely effective for the rendering of dance tunes old and new. Another ideal instrument is the pipe and tabor. For centuries these have been popular. The pipe brings out the tune in a bright and cheerful tone and the drum beats mark time. One player can thus do the work of two—a useful adjunct at informal dances got up on the spur of the moment.

Lutes are more difficult to play and more expensive. But they give forth a music which is irresistible alike to players and listeners.

Every Home Could Have Orchestra

Perhaps some of the most charming of these old instruments, which are so suitable to play today, are the small virginals. Small virginals are portable and can be played on any ordinary table—an important factor in these days of tiny flats. Moreover, so suitable are the tunes available that it is possible to render a pleasing account without tedious training and its usual cramping results.

It would be the simplest thing in the world for every home to have its own orchestra. For, say, a family of four the possesion of a recorder, treble and bass viols and a virginal would be most suitable. This would enable them to perform a wealth of folk tunes of the Tudor period, in what was called at the time "broken consort," with limitless charm and variety.

If a smaller expenditure of time and money is expedient, then a whole consort of four recorders would prove the most practical medium for the rendering of this popular music. Again, a cithren could be substituted for the virginals in simple accompaniments. This instrument was, so to speak, the poor man's lute in the Tudor period both in England and Holland. Having wire strings it was easy to keep in tune and in order. In starting on any of these old instruments the faults to be guarded against are ungraceful and incorrect posture, and an attempt to force the tone instead of coaxing it out. The desire to play complicated music before a few simple tunes can be played with a sweet tone and in a pleasing manner.

In spite of the general apathy for this delightful music among the general public there has recently arisen a strong revival of interest among the few, which is gradually spreading. America has long realized its charms and regularly every year teachers and others come to my colony at Haslemere.

Certain centers in England, too, are gradually being formed by enthusiasts and students. These again form other centers. I make the same arrangement in regard to the study of old music that was the habit of the old masters. Pupils are allowed to copy the manuscripts for themselves and these in turn allow others to enjoy them.

Immense Variety

There is certainly no need to fear that this music will become stale through lack of variety. One hears comparatively little of the vast discoveries of music of the past that are continually being made in all parts of the world. People have not realized until lately that such things might be of value so that the accumulation of centuries has been left untouched. And in such accumulation there are tunes with a rhythm, color and charm that will make them outlast much of the more artificial music of these times.

Why should this be so? The old musicians did not study music alone. They realized that a single art by itself cannot fill one's life. They were versatile and alive and were considered worthy only if they were learned in every art. Even court musicians were at one time compelled to have another occupation.

Teaching Children To 'Do It' Themselves

In this day when great emphasis is put on having children help themselves, a mother should see to it that her little ones learn early to put on their own rubbers, galoshes, mittens. That all mothers have not given heed to this modern note is evidenced by the fact that children still start school unable to put on these things themselves.

When buying rubbers and galoshes see to it that they are large enough to go on easily. Be sure that the closings of the galoshes are of a kind the child can learn to manage himself.

One mother of several tiny tots makes a game of the whole affair. The children try to see who can put on rubbers or galoshes the quickest. Another mother taught her little girl to put on her own rubbers by allowing her to practice on a shoe not on the foot. This was easier for the child than to get the rubber over the shoe with the foot in but helped her to manage to do the latter before very long.

For the Little Traveler

A mother, who has given considerable thought to the subject of traveling happily with children, carries with her a piece of stiff cardboard which fits snugly into the lid of the suit case. This can easily be taken out after she is settled in the train and serves as a lapboard for any handiwork which she has provided for the amusement of the little ones. Such an improvised lapboard answers the same purpose as a play table and can quickly be replaced in the lid of the suit case when no longer in use

SEE Also Saturday's EDUCATIONAL PAGE for Advertising of SCHOOLS

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
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St. Helen's Girls' School
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Magnificent Country Situation. Open-Air life. Sports, Tennis, Lacrosse, Golf and Swimming.
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Preparation for all examinations. Entire charge accepted. World-wide recommendations. Prospectus from Principal, Miss MacDonald.

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Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds.
Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, offers Home and First Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University Standard.
Write to the Secretary.
ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.

ART
United States

THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
New courses permitting beginning students to enter Day School January 3rd. Many advanced courses may also be entered at that time. For application forms and catalog address The Associate Dean of School, Box C.M., The Art Institute, Chicago, Ill.

MILITARY SCHOOLS

FLORIDA
MILITARY ACADEMY
An accredited College Preparatory School with separate department for Junior Boys. Beautiful, new equipment. All outdoor sports. Open air swimming pool. $ Rate for remainder of year 6 mos., including uniforms. Booklet on request. Address: St. Petersburg, Fla. New York Office: 122 Greenwich St

When You Write
to schools advertised on this page please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
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St. Michaels
UCKFIELD
SUSSEX, ENGLAND
Preparatory for the Public Schools and Royal Naval College, Dartmouth
Situated midway between Brighton and Tunbridge Wells and about 40 miles from London.

COEDUCATIONAL

BRICKWALL
NORTHAM, SUSSEX
Senior School: Girls 12-18
Junior School: Girls 6-11
Brickwall School is on high ground, a few miles from the sea, within easy reach of Rye and Bexhill. One of the more famous Elizabethan country houses, standing in a deer park of 100 acres, it has been completely modernised and adapted to the use of young people.
Individual Opportunities
There are ample opportunities for the hobbies dear to the practical girl, in the stables, kennels, farm, garage and workshop. The school encourages original work in every branch of art, music, dancing, drama and literature, and gives sympathetic guidance as to future professional opportunities.

SECRETARIAL

Secretarial College
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Highly Recommended
Special INTENSIVE Course (Seven months) Fifty Guineas
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Write or Telephone for Prospectus.
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COEDUCATIONAL
United States

A ROOM IN KIMBALL HOUSE

KIMBALL HOUSE, the home of Upper School girls, is the center of many campus activities. The central dining halls, serving the entire school, are located on the ground floor. A living room on each floor and a general reading room on the first floor provide amusement facilities for leisure hours.

Applications for September enrollment are still receivable. Full information about entrance requirements, tuition and courses of study will be sent upon request.

The PRINCIPIA
Upper School, Lower School — Coeducational — College of Liberal Arts
FOUNDED 1898
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
This is one of a series of advertisements appearing on this page every Tuesday and Saturday.

JUNIOR COLLEGE DECLARED PIVOT FOR CALIFORNIA

State Leadership Seen in Public Education by Its Extension

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 27—By extending its junior college system California can lead the nation in developing a new phase of public education, Dr. George F. Zook, president of the University of Akron, told members of the Commonwealth Club of California here.

The time has come, he stated, to extend the public school system so that not only the high school but the junior college will be made available to all. Present-day conditions require a further educational opportunity than that offered in high schools.

Dr. Zook was a member of the Carnegie Commission, headed by Dr. Henry Suzzalo, which came to California the first of the year to conduct an investigation of higher education here, at the request of Gov. James Rolph Jr.

In presenting the report he declared that the commission agreed the Junior college system needed to be reorganized on a more economic and efficient basis.

Like other states, California needs to coördinate its educational system, Dr. Zook declared. To accomplish this the Carnegie commission recommends that a state council for educational planning be established, consisting of regents of the University of California and members of the state board of education. It would aid in articulation of the common school system and the university system through interlocking membership, and fact-finding powers.

This council, he stated, would be the key to the whole scheme of reorganization. It would integrate all of the state's educational activities.

Transfer of control of state teacher colleges from the state board of education to the regents of the university was a part of the commission's plan.

The present four-year term of office for the members of the state board of education is too short, the commission decided. It strongly urged that these members be appointed to serve for at least 10 years, and that the state superintendent of public instruction, now elected, should be appointed for an indefinite term.

Economy steps recommended by the commission were outlined by Dr. Zook as follows: Reorganization of junior college system so as to set up large enough units to lower cost per capita.

Redistribution of junior colleges in the State so that more pupils can attend local colleges.

Abolishment of state nautical school at Tiburon and the polytechnical school at San Luis Obispo.

Nonresidents be charged tuition at teachers' colleges and local junior colleges, and all students above junior colleges be charged higher tuition than at present.

Cost of adult education be carried by those enrolled.

Teacher colleges should drop pre-secondary work beyond the junior college.

No further expansion be made at present in total school needs.

In conclusion, Dr. Zook pointed out that real economy did not consist in cutting expenses in general but in spending wisely. To do this in California a more integrated school system, such as proposed by the commission, is urgent, he declared.

BOARD CENSURES WORK INSURANCE AS UNECONOMIC

Report Shows German Plan Failed Under Stress of Unemployment

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 24—Declaring that Germany's experience with its carefully planned unemployment insurance system has shown conclusively that depressional unemployment cannot be met in that way, the National Industrial Conference Board holds that "unemployment insurance cannot be placed on a sound financial basis."

In a statement to be made public tomorrow based on the findings of a three-months investigation and survey in Germany during the past summer by a member of its staff of experts, the board declares that the German unemployment plan "completely collapsed as a system of mass unemployment relief in June, 1932, practically ending the greatest experiment in social insurance that the world has seen."

The German unemployment insurance fund showed a total excess of expenditures over income of $364,900,000 during the period from October, 1927, to March, 1931, which "was made up by Federal Government loans which will never be repaid."

The statement continues:

"In January, 1928, the number of unemployed workers was 1,896,000. Of this total, 1,333,000 or 70 per cent, received unemployment insurance benefits. In October, 1932, out of the total of 5,109,000 unemployed workers, only 582,000, or 11 per cent, were taken care of by the unemployment insurance fund.

"In other words, by October, 1932, unemployment insurance became a relatively insignificant factor in unemployment relief. In that month, 22 per cent of all unemployed workers received emergency relief, four-fifths of which is paid by the Federal Government and one-fifth by the communes; 42 per cent received welfare relief, paid entirely by the communes, and 25 per cent received no relief of any kind.'

"Germany's experience with unemployment insurance shows conclusively that no insurance system can be devised to take care of depressional unemployment and that the cost of this unemployment falls largely on the state.

"There is no reason to believe that the experience of the United States would be different. If unemployment insurance is kept on a sound financial basis, that is, if the amount of expenditure is not allowed to exceed the income from contributions—the amount of relief will be inadequate to provide for more than a small portion of the unemployed and for a very short time or the burden of contributions will be 'economically insupportable. In either event the major part of the cost will fall on the state.

"That being the case, the best informed opinion in Germany advocates the establishment of a system that will be based on the following principles: (1) unemployment is not an insurable risk; (2) unemployment relief should be paid by the nation as a whole, and (3) relief should be given not as a legal right, but only to persons who are in need and in proportion to the degree of that need."

Mother of Four Finds Time to Earn Degree

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 27 (AP)—A feeling that university training was essential to understanding her children, two of them college students, prompted a middle-aged mother to strive to obtain a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Minnesota, and she proudly exhibits her diploma. She is Mrs. Susan Evans of Minneapolis.

Watching, as she received her degree from President L. D. Coffman, were her four children—Charles, 21, and Marion, 19, both students at the university, John, 16, and Joseph, 14.

Mrs. Evans started as a freshman 10 years ago, but the press of household duties precluded regular attendance and she had to resort to summer school.

Hurrying home immediately after commencement exercises, she was found with her degree tucked under her arm, still wearing her mortar board graduation cap, and instinctively reaching for a dust cloth.

Fear Held Chief Drag On Wheels of Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Lack of confidence in the future is by far the greatest handicap to business recovery, although low farm prices, tight credit and the high cost of government also stand in the way of prosperity, in the opinion of a group of newspaper publishers of Illinois questioned by the Illinois Chamber of Commerce.

Twelve of the publishers listed "fear and lack of confidence" as the major detrimental factor. Six said low farm prices were holding back prosperity's return. Four agreed that tight credit should be listed first while three pointed to the high cost of government as the leading problem.

Boston Art Notes

Sears Gallagher

The season is not complete in Boston without a new series of prints by Mr. Sears Gallagher. While aquarelles made by the artist are to be seen at the Guild of Boston Artists, the latest etchings are shown at Doll and Richards on Newbury Street.

Mr. Gallagher, practiced aquafortist, knows what subject lends itself best to depiction in the bitten line. He generally isolates a small group of figures, or some little retreat, and makes a simple, agreeable composition. He knows well how to use the line expressively, when to bear down heavily, when to make it thin and sharp. Sometimes Le employs pure etching; sometimes he combines it with dry-point.

Among the subjects there are some of the Fenway, in which the mallards are seen floating on the shallow waters. A patch of shrubbery, a small stretch of water, suffice for composition. Mr. Gallagher establishes the individuality of each detail decisively: the water is wet, the foliage thick and soft, the fowl delicate and lazy. The swan boats in the Public Garden make another subject which is agreeable and well suited to the plate. Eventually Mr. Gallagher will have characterized comprehensively the sights of Boston and Cambridge. The material is excellent; enough to occupy any artist for decades.

Public Library

Original illustrations for the children's story, "The Unicorn With the Silver Shoes," are on view in the children's room of the Boston Public Library on Copley Square. The pictures are compact with fantastic designs and pictorial material which visualize the text. D. A.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the following:

J. W. Haverly, New York, N. Y.
Robert LeMoine, Boston, Mass.
Ann Ryder, Boston, Mass.
Margaret Ryder, Boston, Mass.
Thomas Ryder, Boston, Mass.
Rita Mannelias, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Ann Bloomfield-Brookline, Mass.
Lena May Pelt, Lewiston, Maine.
Mrs. F. G. Perkins, Germantown, Penna.

SUNDAY

Lillian de Tahr, Staten Island, N. Y.
Hazel H. Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
John A. Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Verna A. Barron, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Jewell Allen, Bloomfield, N. J.
H. C. Allen, Bloomfield, N. J.
Rose Vogel.
Norman Vogel.

MONDAY

Jack Rachd, San Francisco, Calif.
Robert Davis, Berkeley, Calif.
Mrs. Hattie Strong, Los Angeles, Calif.

'CHANGING WORLD' SUBJECT OF COURSE

Under the title, "This Changing World of Ours," Mr. Daniel Bloomfield of Boston has arranged a course to be offered by the Massachusetts university extension division, Department of Education. The course will consist of eight talks, starting Feb. 2 and ending March 23, all to be held in Gardner Auditorium, State House.

The subjects include: "International Relations," "Romance of Science and Invention," "Social Changes," "Changes in the Business World," and "Changes in the World of Finance." The speakers include: Mr. Manly O. Hudson, professor of law at Harvard University; Mr. William Trufant Foster, Pollack Foundation of Economic Research; Mr. Hendrik W. Van Loon, New York author, and Mr. F. Lauriston Bullard, Boston Herald editorial writer.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the editions of the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 65 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. Allow 6 words to a line. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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1000 WORLD WIDE $1—This is one of several thousand sets and packets in our latest list; send for your copy. MOWER, 13 Geary St., San Francisco.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

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SATURDAY MORNING CLUB—Recreational activities; boys and girls 4 to 7 years. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 W. 67th, N. Y. C. Su. 7-4950.

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EMPLOYERS, we can supply you with high-type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE G. HARN, 320 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2090.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-8343. New York City.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

UNUSUAL imported white gold watch with setting of cut diamonds. 7 Wildwood Road, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. Larchmont 1373.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 NBC, Lee Sims' Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:15 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Anson Weeks's Orchestra.
7:30 "Moods and Melodies."
7:45 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
8:00 "The Monitor Views the News."
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Radio City" opening.
10:15 Westinghouse Revue: soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Springfield Republican news.
11:00 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, Cesare Sodero's Orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—NBC, Cab Calloway's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—RKO Bostonians.
5:15 Studio soloist.
5:30 Principato Hawaiians.
5:45 NBC, "Sekretary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 Studio soloists.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatensville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Carson Robison's Pioneers.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe, dramatization; orchestra.
11:00 Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 The Novelty Four.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Trumpet."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2432."
7:30 CBS, Ben Selvin's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra, Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Lew Conrad's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, "California Melodies."
10:00 CBS, Five Star Theater; John Charles Thomas; symphony orchestra.
10:30 "Garnetville"; sketch.
10:45 Organ recital.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Dance music.
5:15 "The Melodeers."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Harriet Cruise; orchestra.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Boston Chamber Music Ensemble.
7:30 Local dance music.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Walk-a-thon, from Somerville.
8:30 CBS, Madison Singers.
8:45 CBS, Columbia Orchestra.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Serial mystery story.
9:45 Studio period; news.
10:00 La Paradia Band.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 p. m.—Pianist; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists; speaker.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Land Grant College Program.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Concert.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Early Birds.
8:15 a. m.—R. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:30 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00-4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS musical program.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—Studio announcements; news.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

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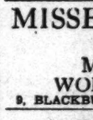

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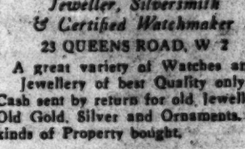
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DAILY FEATURES

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Dilworth, Okla., a former oil town with a population of 2500, has no resident taxpayer left, although the town is in official existence.

Rime-O-Grams No. 73

Men of the Bible

Published: Nov. 28

ANSWERS

1.
When burying a field
He took off his shoe.
He loved the good earth
And the products it grew.
(Boaz)

2.
In Genesis find him—
Artificer in metal;
He fashioned the plowshare
And doubtless the kettle.
(Tubal Cain)

3.
Of Israel's judges
Through trial and test,
This son of Elkanah
Lived up to the best.
(Samuel)

4.
An undersized worker
Unable to see
The face of the Master;
Climbed up a tree.
(Zacchæus)

5.
While casting a net
In the midst of the sea,
They heard a voice speaking
Which said, "Follow me."
(Peter and Andrew)

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The Children's Corner

The Dolls' House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LITTLE Gertrude wanted a house for her dolls. She felt that she wanted it more than anything else she could think of, and Dad and Mumsie wanted to give her one. But, as the winter days went by, there seemed to be so many other things to buy that the house was not bought. Gertrude was a bit disappointed, for she was very fond of her paper dolls—Milly-Molly-Mandy, Little-Friend-Susan and Billy Blunt. She had cut them from the paper after reading the story about them, and she did so want a little white cottage with a thatched roof, like the one Milly-Molly-Mandy lived in in the story.

Finally, when Christmas Day came around, and there was no dolls' house under the tree when Gertrude looked in the morning, she gave up thinking about it, and played that

"Where Is the Dolls' House?" Asked Gertrude.

the lower branches of the green tree, which came down almost to the ground, were a house for the dolls. It really was great fun, and she was a happy as could be over it, especially when her little neighbor, Gracie, came over to play with her in the afternoon.

The day after Christmas, however, brought a great surprise—a big box from Grandmother, who lived on a farm up among the New England hills. Grandmother had meant the box to reach them about a week before Christmas, but snow and storms had delayed it. It was packed full of Christmas goodies—rosy apples, butternuts, maple syrup, maple sugar, doughnuts, cookies, and many other things that Grandmother knew so well how to make. Then, besides, there were yards of ground pine from the woodlot, red partridge berries on a dainty vine, growing under glass among some green moss, lovely sprays of bittersweet, and, packed in every crack and corner to keep things from being crushed, were quantities of the dry, green-gray moss that grows over the rocks in New England pastures. How happy the box made everybody! "Just like Grandmother!" everybody said.

The most surprising part of it, however, was a note from Grandmother, written on the back of a small roll of wall-paper. The note said, "I hope Gertrude will like the dolls' house. It has a thatched roof, and there are roses growing over the walls."

"Where is the dolls' house?" asked Gertrude.

"It must be one of Grandmother's jokes," said Mumsie.

"Grandmother's jokes always mean something," said Dad thoughtfully. "There must be a house here somewhere.

They unpacked everything gleefully and carefully. The ground pine decked the room till it looked like a forest. The red berries and the bittersweeet made everything look so gay and happy! All the food was put neatly in its place ready for good times, and the big box was empty! Daddy sat looking at it for some time very thoughtfully. Finally he said, "I see the dolls' house!"

"Where?" asked Gertrude.

For answer, Daddy cut off the two flaps of the box cover, and set them up on one side of the box like a sloping roof. Then he took the dry gray moss, and spread it out over them. "We can glue it on," he said. Then he unrolled the wall-paper and let it hang over the front of the box.

Mumsie clapped her hands. "I see it too, Dad," she said, "you can make it."

"May I help?" said Gertrude, jumping up and down.

If Dad and Mumsie had paid $100 for a dolls' house, it would not have given so much pleasure as they all had in making this one, and it wouldn't have been any prettier. Of course the dry moss wasn't real thatch, but it did look lovely, so soft and deep and dry! "This roof will never leak!" said Dad. And when the wall-paper, which was pink roses on a white ground, was pasted neatly on the outside of the house, it was so pretty!

Of course, the house wasn't finished in a day. There were windows and doors to cut. But that was easy, for the box, although very strong, was only pasteboard. Then a chimney must be made, and steps for the front door. The fun lasted many weeks, and it looks as though it might make Christmas last all year.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

Only 10 per cent of the farms in the United States are equipped with electricity?

San Francisco police officers' motorcycles are equipped with radios?

The one dollar bill wears out in nine months?

There are 99 cinemas operating daily in London?

Brevities

Boston Post: Another reason why the chain store does better is because it hasn't 33 relatives with charge accounts.

Los Angeles Times: After all, oratory is just talk with a little noise added where the idea is thin.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Hoover Incident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Colton, Calif.

AN OLD friend and business associate of one of President Hoover's secretaries wrote to him from his home in Beverly Hills some time before the culmination of the presidential campaign, asking the secretary if he thought he would be coming West with the President, and inquiring if it would be possible to see him.

The secretary replied that he could not say definitely, as the President himself was not sure of his plans, but he urged the friend to watch the newspapers, and if the opportunity presented itself he would be glad to see him.

The opportunity came when the Hoover special stopped here at Colton, a small railway terminal town 40 miles east of Los Angeles. The friend was on hand and he was immediately taken aboard the train to see the secretary.

After a few moments' conversation he was introduced to the President and to Mrs. Hoover, and the President asked him to have dinner with them. The friend answered that he would be delighted to, but he thought it would be impossible because his automobile was in Colton and by the time they had dinner the train would be almost 100 miles farther along the line, and he would have no way of returning.

The President replied that he would see what arrangements could be made and turned away to consult the train time-tables. In five minutes he returned with arrangements complete. The police department of Colton was telephoned and advised to take care of the automobile. The guest could return to Colton from Barstow without delay on the train coming from the opposite direction.

Later the President said he was glad to have the opportunity to do something for his secretary, as there was little he could do except in an official capacity.

In Lighter Vein

Holding Up

Meeting up with an acquaintance of the old home town, E. E. Kelley asked how the liquidation was coming on at the bank that had failed 18 months before.

"Oh, fine, fine," was the reply.

"About to pay 100 cents on the dollar, eh?" Kelley asked.

"Nope," answered his old friend, "not as good as that. But the receiver has managed to collect enough to keep the running expenses and the lawyers paid up."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Another Man

The foreman came across Bill stalling on the job. "Look here, Bill," he said, "this here's a contract job, an' it oughta be finished by now. Get goin' on yer work, or it's the sack fer you."

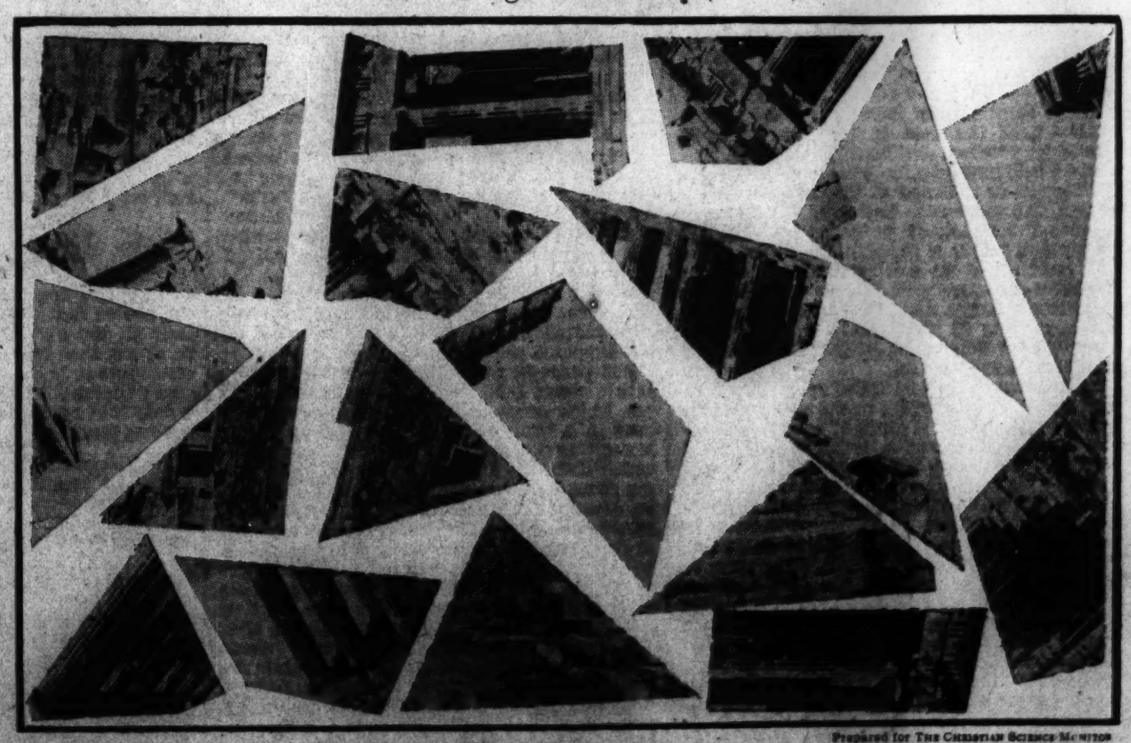
"Well," said Bill, deliberately, "Rome wasn't built in a day."

"I don't want none of yer back talk," said the foreman. "Besides, I wasn't foreman on that job, neither."—*Midland Target.*

Inefficient

"Of course, you're lucky! I'm afraid *my* husband is one of the helpless kind. If he wants to darn some socks or sew a button on, I always have to thread the needle for him!"—*Humorist.*

Guess-O-Jig of the Week (No. 3)



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing, to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 3."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Doing Something About Farm Prices

WITHOUT doubt the present extreme price disparity between farm and non-farm prices will be narrowed by the normal swingback in the business cycle. Prices are always topsy-turvy at this stage of it.

During the present downswing foodstuffs and raw materials have fallen the farthest. In several lines they should recover the fastest. Moreover, certain manufactured goods have maintained a price rigidity which economic facts do not warrant. They seem bound to break through whatever controls are now operating to keep them on an artificial level, thus helping a faster recovery in certain farm prices to narrow the gap between city and country.

This problem of reëstablishing a normal price relation within the economy structure is, as stated by the National City Bank, in its current circular, the supreme problem at this stage of the business cycle.

But for many reasons the disparity does not seem likely to be smoothed out altogether when a new stability in the general price level is reached. The present gap between farm and non-farm prices is merely an exaggeration of a condition that has been in existence for a decade or more. One reason is the extraordinary degree of modern high tariffism, which helps factory prices but doesn't help farm prices. Some differential against the farmer appears, therefore, to be a permanent problem unless

(a) The manufacturer is de-protected from his present high plateau; or

(b) The farmer is protected by other than tariff measures on a level with the manufacturer.

The problem must be faced as involving one or the other of these alternatives.

Possibly the world might start to retrace its protectionist steps at the forthcoming world economic conference. Two of the most hopeful signs in this respect are Mr. Julius Klein's prognostication that the United States will, after all, agree to the discussion of tariffs at the conference and the prospect of negotiations leading to lower tariffs which will be undertaken by the Roosevelt Administration. It all depends on how far these steps go whether what seems to be a permanent gap between farm and non-farm prices can be wiped out.

Even in the event that efforts toward reduction of tariffs do not move rapidly enough, there remains the possibility of doing something for the farmer to give him real, instead of fictitious, benefits by way of protection.

Many schemes are before the American people which would satisfy this latter alternative. They aim at giving the farmer a bounty on top of the world price. Some, having taken shape in past congresses as bills, have been defeated either by vote or by presidential veto. Times, however, have changed.

Though the farm problem in some form or other has always been a vital issue in the United States, there is a tendency nowadays to think of it more as a national than a sectional problem. Such a change represents a distinct advance in national thought. It should promote a solution under which no one producer section of the community should profit at the expense of another producer section.

Which Way Labor Laws?

OF NATIONAL import is the pending action of the Massachusetts Legislature on a bill just submitted for establishment of a compulsory plan of unemployment reserves. The project calls for the setting up of a relief fund system under which each employer would pay into a state agency a levy of 2 per cent or less based upon and added to his pay roll—without contributions from employees or the State—until the sum of $75 per employee should be reached, and benefits from this account would be paid only to his own employees.

Adoption or rejection of this measure is, of course, the immediate question. But there is a deeper significance to the issue than is involved in details of the plan. For this proposal will plump into an accelerated movement to declare a moratorium on certain existing labor restrictions in the State. Hence, actually, two divergent sets of social and economic views straining for dominance in the United States today will come to grips.

Massachusetts will be called upon to choose whether to fall in with attacks upon existing social legislation or to grant still further benefits to labor. It is not so much a question of what Massachusetts will do about the newest proposal as it is of what will be its attitude toward the whole superstructure of its progressive social standards.

But there are forty-seven other leading parts in the drama. If Massachusetts determines to recede even in slight degree from its humanitarian eminence, it will be because it decides it cannot go it comparatively alone. If all the states of the Union could, for instance, match the humane forty-eight-hour law of the Commonwealth, there would be little likelihood of a retreat from the level attained and less uncertainty about the present project. Proponents of a suspension of the women's forty-eight-hour law and similar statutes hold that Massachusetts has already handicapped itself in competition with the southern textile trade by its advanced labor code.

However, there are many indications that Massachusetts will not summarily lower its standards. And while the unemployment reserve project may have no easy sledding, it will gain at least a sympathetic hearing from those who firmly believe that considerate treatment of labor is never costly. These will repudiate any retreat from civilized standards as reactionary and panicky.

The South, which seemed for a time to flourish on its fifty-four and sixty-hour laws for women and its unlimited code in some states, can be used as a case in point. Sweated labor has led to overproduction in that sector, and a disproportionate mortality among textile factories of the South has suggested that no one gains from low social levels. New England's greater stability during the slump can be cited as another denial that high labor standards penalize the states that have them.

Massachusetts is in a strategically important position. With Wisconsin, Minnesota and New York, it will influence strongly the immediate future of social legislation in the nation. Stalwart adherence to existing advancement and unequivocal identification of the State with the aims that have fostered liberal labor legislation will proclaim to the nation that Massachusetts is not weary of well doing, that it will continue to support the forces making for improved standards of living for all.

It is possible that such an example in the case of unemployment reserves, coupled with the growing conviction that shorter working hours are one requisite to recovery, might give a strong impetus to the cause of nationally higher and more uniform labor conditions.

The Highest Resolve

MANKIND surely could confer few greater boons upon itself than to continue throughout all the months of the new year the glowing cheer and brotherliness of Christmas which now illumines even some of the farthest corners of the earth.

At this season all is evaluated afresh in the light of pervasive love, spiritual joy, and in the kindly arts which man has learned to cherish during the long centuries of travail up from barbarism.

Charity at Christmas takes on a new meaning, is rendered with a new amplitude of heart and hand. Christmas gives to philanthropies, whether they be great or small, their truest and their finest meaning.

It is significant that in this year of widespread hardship the Christmas season has brought forth a tremendous outpouring from the fortunate to the less fortunate. Not within memory have men and women given so much of themselves and of their goods that those in need of spiritual as well as material aid might find the holiday bright.

Since the season of New Year resolutions is merged so definitely with the Christmas holiday, would it not be appropriate for men and women everywhere to make solemn promise that they will carry on as they have, through the succeeding months, putting into daily practice the creed of the Nazarene?

This Christmas, as not in many years, the teachings of Him whom the Christian world holds in highest reverence are being increasingly fulfilled.

That gain must not be lost.

Horse Sense a Fiction? Neigh, Neigh!

THE National Safety Council has started something. In its magazine it makes the hazardous assertion that "horse sense," so far as it applies to horses, is just a "pretty little fiction." It doesn't say whether human beings have horse sense, but it does tear the halo of sentiment right off the head of beloved Old Dobbin. Why, it declares, the average horse is as temperamental as an opera singer. At the sight of produce on a truck ahead, on feeling an uncomfortable wind or hearing loud noises, the horse may simply forget his training and revert to instinct.

"These and other causes," says the article, "make the horse want to be somewhere else than where he is, and nothing short of his being tied down will prevent his picking up and going." Compounding the slander, it adds: "If this be high-horse treason, make the most of it."

The magazine bases its startling findings in part on reports from the "horse engineer" of a big corporation which uses a lot of horse-drawn vehicles in its business. "Horse engineer"—there's a term for you! It adds to the gayety of the machine age.

Well—Christmas week is too busy a time to argue. We only wish Old Black Tom could hear that there's no such thing as horse sense. Wonder what it was back in the days when we rode him from the farm to the district school which sent him galloping straight back to the farm alone after we had dismounted at the school door? He didn't need any "horse engineer" to prevent anybody from catching him en route.

Then there was "Sorrel-Top." If it hadn't been for her, we perhaps should not be writing this piece for the paper. The day we fell off the load of hay right in front of her as she drew the horserake behind it, she stopped in her tracks and wouldn't move until we had been picked up. Alas, for all these years we had supposed she had horse sense.

But perhaps, after all, this Safety Council article won't hold water any more than the one which crops up in the newspapers every once in a while headed, "The Passing of the Horse." Invariably it is followed by another which shows that the horse census is increasing somewhere—on farms in a certain section, or, *mirabile dictu*, in New York City, where some 15,000 horses are still in commercial use. Down in Dixie, too, horses are being used this winter to haul the family flivver in some rural sections.

And on both sides of the Atlantic horses creep into the news at holiday time. In New York the Horses' Aid Society, which looks after the welfare of neglected and abused horses, provides an extra dinner of hay, vegetables and oats for the horses in its custody. In London there will be a New Year's celebration for sixty-eight aged horses living in peaceful retirement at the Cricklewood Home of Rest for Horses. Every year their former owners visit them at holiday time, and here is the menu for the horses' New Year reunion dinner this year: Hors d'œuvres: Carrots. Entree: Oats and hay. Sweets: Apples and sugar.

Apparently some human beings still have a kind of "horse sense."

The Problem of Air Forces

THERE is a general and vivid recognition of the fact that, whatever is done or left undone in the matter of disarmament, it is impossible to tolerate the menace of aerial warfare. For while other weapons can be held to be military, and employable chiefly, if not altogether, against opposing forces, the function of the airplane in war is, primarily, anti-civilian. By it the horrors of war are vastly multiplied. The proudest works of civilization can, it is believed, be obliterated in a night; and the first intimation of war may be the destruction of cities and their inhabitants.

Nor, in tackling this problem, can any satisfactory distinction be drawn between military aviation and civil aviation. The passenger airplane can, it has been shown, speedily be converted into the bombing airplane. Quite clearly, the magnificent progress that has been made by man in the conquest of the air must be maintained. Nevertheless, we are bound to consider ways and means of preventing the misuse of aerial machines. It is proposed that there shall be some form of international control. But nobody has yet framed a sound scheme which would commend itself either to the European or the American peoples. No one is willing to assign limits to the development of aviation, and no one is willing to allow it to be hampered by regulations whose efficacy is doubtful. A certain amount of national rivalry in the air is one of the conditions of progress, and it is not easy to determine by what method, if any, private enterprise shall be subjected to foreign control.

The proper course is undoubtedly to eliminate warfare altogether, and to establish permanent peace. But that is the ultimate goal, and in the meantime steps must be taken to stop mankind from becoming the victim of its own inventiveness. Certainly there should be, as the French have proposed, the total prohibition of aerial bombardments; but each nation has built a fleet of bombing machines, and while they exist—or even while commercial machines which can be quickly transformed exist—the outbreak of war might provoke their employment.

What is needed is the utter and unequivocal ostracizing of aerial warfare and those who resort to it. Let it be firmly laid down that whoever is guilty of bombardment from the air is an outlaw and a traitor to the civilization to which we all belong; and the intensity of such universal disapprobation will unquestionably act as a deterrent. It is not yet sufficiently appreciated that the moral weapon is one which will, in the end, obliterate material weapons.

The Peerless Cyrano

IT IS a pretty sight indeed, this of Broadway, with the theatrical season at its height, concerning itself with pleasant anticipation over the forthcoming engagement of Walter Hampden in Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." Broadway, as the world knows, is wholly sophisticated and quite beyond the thrills of simpler folk. Broadway is not given to naïve delights, has in its heart no place for sentimentality.

And here, nevertheless, you have Broadway, looking forward with not inconsiderable eagerness to "Cyrano de Bergerac," a play sweet and sentimental, redolent of romantic notions that Broadway with a patronizing manner it cannot conceal characterizes as "quaint," devoted to the portrayal of universal and exoteric emotions, in plot skillful but not obscure.

But it is no new revelation that Broadway, for all its sophistication, is adequately sentimental. And its happy fluttering over the revival of Cyrano is the more readily understandable when it be reckoned that December 28 will mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the first performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," held in Paris in 1897, with Cyrano played by Constant Coquelin, for whom Edmond Rostand wrote his now so famous romantic comedy.

Many writers have essayed detailed analyses of the substance and structure of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and have put their findings into books and articles whose most frequent examinations have been by college students who have ventured courses in the modern drama. It is, perhaps, one of the highest possible tributes to Rostand's play that even this fact has not served to extinguish the high interest in it.

Year after year those same senior classes who disdain Shakespearean repertoire companies vote "Cyrano de Bergerac" their favorite play. And all the annual crops of sophisticated plays on Broadway, all the miles of "talkies" poured forth each year from Hollywood, all the lure of the radio, have not contrived to dampen the enthusiasm for the gallant Cyrano and his great nose, his sharp and eloquent tongue, his masterly sword arm, his courage and quixotism, his great and compelling tragedy.

Editorial Notes

Bermuda's proposed duties on foodstuffs from the United States naturally have aroused protests on the part of American exporters who point out that thousands of American tourists contribute to Bermudian prosperity every year. One wonders whether Bermudians would favor a duty that might easily turn out to be a tariff against tourists.

When a new fire hydrant is struck by a heavy vehicle it breaks at a ring, which enables it to be repaired quickly, while a valve automatically shuts off the flow of water. Getting ready for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment?

"Cleaning up with Turkish towels" would seem apt description of the success of a jobless man in England. Starting a one-man mill in an empty shop he concentrated on this single product for which he found a ready market.

Merchants of Correctionville, Iowa, have contracted to accept wood, cut in four-foot lengths, in payment for merchandise. Here would seem to be one case where taking wooden money keeps things going.

Revised Impressions of Russia

By J. Roscoe Drummond

This is the first of three articles on this subject

ONE evening in Moscow, chatting with a foreign journalist, we were exchanging views on the necessity of maintaining an impartial and objective attitude toward Russian news. We were agreed that a correspondent, if he is going to be both fair and informative, must be as desirous of reporting in perspective the favorable facts about Communism as he is the unfavorable.

"Yes," chimed in another colleague, "that is entirely my own attitude, but I find it so difficult to discover the favorable facts."

I found that this pretty well expressed my own experience.

During our several weeks in Russia we enjoyed peculiarly excellent facilities for obtaining a knowledge and an interpretation of conditions not easily available to the casual tourist, and I felt that we did get a reasonably discerning insight into the state of affairs within the Soviet Union.

Now I do not want to attempt—even if I could get anyone to read—any long and dogmatic "Wells's Outline" of Russia, but I should like to sift a few impressions of what seemed to me to be the more important phases of present-day Russian Communism which might be of general interest.

It seemed to me that the most fundamental fact about Russian Communism is its attitude toward religion and that this consideration must ultimately control its success or failure. Let me give a few details under this head.

Atheism. The fact that Communism is anti-religious is, of course, generally understood, but I have found a very widespread opinion that the anti-religious policy of the Soviets largely springs from the corrupt and superstitious influence of the Russian Orthodox Church, and that Communism's anti-religious measures are more designed to combat a bad religion than to oppose all religion.

This is not true. Communism, as originated by Marx, as adapted by Lenine, and as applied by Stalin, is atheistic in basic doctrine and is antagonistic and intolerant of every religion of every kind.

Repudiation of a belief in God is essential to membership in the Communist Party.

Communism holds that humanity is self-sufficient and self-sustaining and that for men to possess any sense of values apart from this world is to keep them from devoting themselves wholly to building a better society here and now. It is for this reason that Lenine has described all religion as "the opium of the people."

In its philosophy, Russian Communism pretends to be nothing more than completely materialistic and is quite prepared to defend itself on that ground.

In their anti-religious laws the Soviets have moved from a position of once being theoretically tolerant of religious practices, to a position today of active suppression of religion.

For example, Article 4 of the Constitution once read: "To ensure freedom of conscience to workers the Church is separated from the State and the School from the Church. Freedom of *religious* and anti-religious *propaganda* is *guaranteed* to all citizens."

Today that article of the Constitution reads: "Freedom of *religious profession* and anti-religious propaganda is *guaranteed* to all citizens."

This means in practice that the Soviet State now retains for itself, but denies to all religions, any right or any facilities to advance religious teaching.

In theory the Russians possess the right of religious profession. In practice it is more and more rigidly being denied and the extent of its denial is entirely a matter of expediency. Sixty of the approximately 700 Moscow pre-revolution churches remain today.

Communism as evolved in present-day Russia is founded on atheism. While the great mass of Russian people retain many of their religious impulses, it is practically impossible for them to resist the power and propaganda of the Government. And I believe there is no valid reason to think that the Soviet Government, so long as it lasts, will show any inclination to be anything less than completely atheistic.

Anti-Individualism. Another phase of Communism which impressed me particularly was the deliberate and thoroughgoing suppression of individuality. Like Lenine's six points for industrialization, a Moscow story has it that Stalin's six points for the Russian intelligentsia are: (1) Don't think. (2) If you have to think, don't speak. (3) If you have to speak, don't write. (4) If you have to write, don't print. (5) If you have to print, don't publish. (6) If you have to publish, deny it the next day.

Such inhibitions as these are, of course, not peculiar to Russia. They manifest themselves variously under any dictatorship.

But Communism goes much farther than the usual restrictions of a dictatorial government. It works systematically to suppress and supplant the individual as a human entity. Every activity from one five-day week to the next, from morning until night, whether work or recreation, eating or living, is organized on a collective basis and is carried out *en masse*.

This policy of complete collectivization is not casual, not transitional. It is an expression of a fundamental article of Communist doctrine, namely, that man's sole activity is economic and political and that any interests apart from these occupations—interests which in Europe and America express themselves in family life, in the cultivation of individual tastes and talents and in the growth of individual spiritual values apart from material activity—should be purposely and vigorously suppressed.

Communism is not merely anti-religious, it is anti-individualist on a scale which I believe constitutes a fundamental spiritual error and makes it inapplicable to Western countries.

Living Conditions. Without for the moment attempting a detailed comparison of current conditions with prerevolution times, I found that general living conditions today, just at the close of the Five-Year Plan, throughout Russia are at an extremely low state and they have been deteriorating continually for the last several years. With the exception of a very fractional minority of the upper grade of Communist Party members the food shortage is definitely acute.

When I joined a food line near a Moscow factory one morning, men and women workers alike freely poured out their complaints upon my interested ears. They said they were unable to get even poor meat more than once or twice a month and that their supplies were continually inadequate in the extreme.

One day when we were being shown around some workers' flats, we found ourselves in a room with a Russian man and wife, the latter being sick in bed. Our guide being out of earshot, we asked the man how conditions really were. The husband rather resignedly said they were not very good.

"Why not tell them the truth," exclaimed his wife. "We are unable to get enough to eat."

A foreign engineer who is a technical adviser in one of the big Soviet factories said that industrial production throughout the country was greatly retarded by the undernourishment of the workers.

The principal causes for this condition have, of ecurse, been frequently referred to in news dispatches and include the hostility of the more efficient peasants to the present régime and especially to enforced collectivization, the lack of incentive to the farmers engaged in state agriculture, the inadequacy of transportation, and the insistence of the Soviet Government upon developing its heavy industries at the expense of its light industries, which results in an extreme shortage, if not an almost complete absence, of any quantity of consumable goods, plus the exportation of much grain which the peasants themselves need.

Thus, for example, so much grain had been requisitioned from the peasants that when the Soviets gave them the supplies of seeds for spring planting, the peasants in desperation consumed half the seeds instead of cultivating them.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Healing Qualities of Discontent

MARY McDOWELL, veteran social worker, whose contacts with destitution and suffering have been many and varied during her long service as head of the University of Chicago Settlement, speaks words of praise for the courage and the hopeful spirit shown by the city's unemployed. There is manifest, she says, great improvement in morale in the present economic crisis over that displayed in similar periods of the past. "I don't like to express it by saying that the people are more contented," she adds, "for we don't want them to be too contented."

Contentment is, of course, an undesirable associate of idle hands capable of earning a living for their owner and his family. The ferment of disquiet, if wisely directed, is infinitely preferable to sodden inertia which may be mistaken for contentment. The unemployed, as Miss McDowell bears testimony, are keeping their heads. Meanwhile, in her opinion, "the increased time to think is being used to good purpose." That is an encouraging report, since thinking is the most profitable exercise of which human beings are capable.

Straight thinking and plenty of it is required by the present state of the country. One direction toward which it may lead advantageously is back to earlier days of privation when self-help through personal effort personally directed was the only possible resource.

There are constructive forms of thinking which all of us need to cultivate at this time, whether we are or are not gainfully employed. Especially must we think how best may be remedied the glaring weaknesses in the complex and topheavy economic system which under extraordinary stress has broken down.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Debts and Demagogues

THERE seems no basis for any hope that Congress will treat the war-debt question, which is the most pressing and vital now facing it, with any degree of understanding. The fact is there are only a small number of men in the House or Senate who do understand it, who have tried to understand it, or who care about understanding it. . . .

The most blatant demagogues are, as always, the most vocal, and in this case they seem to represent the sentiment of Congress. Those who grasp the fact that it will cost the American people far more to exact payment or force default than to receive payment and who feel that a revision and review of those debts is essential to our welfare as well as that of the world are in a small . . . minority. . . .

Nine years ago—1923—Senator Carter Glass, one of the few senators with a real comprehension of the question as a whole, made a speech that is still remembered. Among the things he said was that every dollar Great Britain had borrowed of us she had spent in America buying material at exorbitant prices, and that this Government had by 1923 gotten back in excess taxes more than the British owed. There is the further fact that since then Great Britain has paid, besides interest, nearly one-third of her debt—far more than all our other debtors combined.

For these reasons there is more sentiment in Congress and in the country for a recognition of the British difficulties than for the rest—and rightly so. Perhaps if it were possible to separate the British case it would be treated differently.—*Frank R. Kent*, in the *Baltimore (Md.) Sun.*

Ending "the Cruelty Entailed"

AWAY to make tail setting obnoxious to exhibitors of saddle and harness horses is pointed out by members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club, in connection with their Junior Horse Show, to be held Saturday.

Brooklyn is probably the horsiest part of New York City, and in winter it fairly gallops. The announcement of the show's good hands class—a smartly contested and much observed field of competition—calls attention to the S. P. C. A.'s condemnation of tail setting, "because of the cruelty entailed," and advises purchasers of horses to bear in mind the society's proposal that with the new year a clause be inserted among the qualifications for the Good Hands Cup, forbidding any contestant to compete on a horse with tail set up.

The shining-flanked, eager hunters at the National Show this fall, the keen military fencers, with their rhythmic action and flowing lines; the clever harness ponies, and, above all, that superbly formed champion of champions, the heavy harness sultana, Seaton Pippin, all won ribbons and acclaim with natural or docked tails. Only the saddle classes and (save for Seaton Pippin) the harness horse classes displayed, by barbarous custom, the broken tail, as much a monstrosity of fashion as bound feet, cropped ears or saucer lips. To eyes delighted by the smooth silhouette of the jumpers, the unnatural outline brought not admiration but displeasure. As soon as broken tails cease to sell they will cease to be inflicted upon horses Brooklyn knows; salute to Brooklyn.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Water Storage in Forest Soils

WHILE most persons with perception can understand in a moderate way what the denuding of vast areas of forest land has done to deplete soil storage of water and to stimulate the rapid runoff of rain and snow, there is a natural question in the minds of many persons surrounding the totals that are involved.

A recent experiment by the United States Forest Service, therefore, will be revealing. The bureau carried on a test of the usefulness of forests as "natural reservoirs" for feeding underground water supplies and regulating rainfall runoff and stream flow. In this study it was shown that virgin forest soil at a depth of one inch absorbed forty-six times as much water per minute as soil at the same depth in adjacent fields.

And to appreciate this in its proper degree, it must be remembered that water that falls or snow that melts either runs off promptly, seeking the streams to the seas and escaping useful service in the area of its precipitation, or seeps into the ground for the use of nature as and when needed. So at a ratio of 46 to 1 in favor of the storage facilities of wooded land, there is small wonder that we have flooded streams when the rains descend and a bone-dry countryside when we need the moisture. While we have understood the advantage of timberland storage, we have not understood sufficiently.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*